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VOLUME 30

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 30, Part 1 (pp. 1–64) 6*th* July 1973

Election of Officers and Council

In accordance with the By-Laws, Section IIA, The Commission has held an election for Officers and Council following the VIIth International Congress of Zoology, Monaco, 1972. The following have been elected:

President: Dr. W. D. L. Ride
Vice-President: Dr. L. B. Holthuis
Councillors: Dr. O. Kraus
Prof. E. Mayr
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NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.* — In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* [those marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23(a-b) and (79)b]:

(1) Designation of a type-species for *Nicodrilus* Bouche, 1972 (Oligochaeta). Z.N.(S.) 272.

(2) Correction of homonymy of DREPANIDAE in Insecta and Pisces. Z.N.(S.) 1958.

(3) Designation of a type-species for *Nipponaphera* Habe, 1961 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 2007.

(4) Suppression of *Macgillivraya* Grote, 1894 (Insecta, Collembola). Z.N.(S.) 2008.

(5) Validation of *Haematopinus eurysternus* Denny, 1842 (Insecta, Anoplura). Z.N.(S.) 2009.

(6) Validation of *Gammarus setosus* Dementieva, 1931 (Crustacea, Amphipoda). Z.N.(S.) 2015.

(7) Suppression of *Rhopalidia* Lepeletier, 1836 (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 2017.

(8) Designation of a type-species for *Tutufa* Jousseaume, 1881 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 2021.

*(9) Suppression of *Formica maxima* Moore, 1842 (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 2023.

*(10) Suppression of *Daristane* Walker, 1859 (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 2025.

(11) Designation of a type-species for *Crinocerus* Burmeister, 1839 (Insecta, Hemiptera). Z.N.(S.) 2026.

The following new applications have been received since the publication of Vol. 29(4) on 29 December 1972 [those marked with an asterisk ask for the application of Articles 23 (a-b) and 79(b).]

*(1) *Schistodera* Cobb, 1920 (Nematoda : Enoplida), a request for suppression; *Oxystomina* Filipjev, 1921 proposed for the Official List. Z.N.(S.) 2031 (W. D. Hope & D. G. Murphy).

(2) *Cerithium* Brugière, [1789], (Gastropoda): proposed preservation by designation of a type-species under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2032 (R. Houbrick).

(3) *Sceptrophorus* Foerster, 1856 (Insecta, Hymenoptera, Chalcidoidea); proposed suppression under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2033 (D. Rosen).

(4) ARENARIIDAE Stejneger, 1885 (Aves), validation of. Z.N.(S.) 2034 (Kashin).

*(5) *Drosophila carinata* Grimshaw, 1901 (Insecta, Diptera); proposed suppression under the plenary powers in order to preserve *Drosophila mercatorum* Patterson and Wheeler, 1942. Z.N.(S.) 2035 (H. L. Carson, L. H. Throckmorton, M. Wasserman & M. R. Wheeler).

(6) *Hydrophorus* Fallén, 1823 (Insecta, Diptera, Dolichopodidae): request for suppression under the plenary powers of the designation by Macquart, 1827 of *H. jaculus* Fallén as type of the genus in favour of *H. nebulosus* Fallén in order to conserve consistent usage. Z.N.(S.) 2036 (G. C. Steyskal, H. Robinson, H. Ulrich & R. L. Hurley).

(7) *Oscinella* Becker, 1909: proposed designation of type-species, under the plenary powers (Diptera, Chloropidae). Z.N.(S.) 2037 (C. W. Sabrosky).

*(8) *Leucopsis gigas* Fabricius (Insecta, Hymenoptera, Leucopsidae) proposed to be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. Z.N.(S.) 2038 (Z. Bouček).

(9) *Ammonites defossus* Simpson, 1843 (Ammonoidea, Jurassic), an application to designate as lectotype a specimen other than that wrongly identified as the holotype. Z.N.(S.) 2039 (T. A. Getty).

(10) *Madiza* Fallén, 1810 (Diptera, Milichiidae): proposed designation of type-species, under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2040 (C. W. Sabrosky).

*(11) *Loligo stearnsii* Hemphill, 1892 (Mollusca, Cephalopoda): request for suppression under the plenary powers. Z.N.(S.) 2041 (G. L. Voss).

(12) *Apis rotunda* Fabricius, 1793 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed suppression of lectotype and designation of neotype in accordance with *Megachile rotundata* Auct. Z.N.(S.) 2042 (R. B. Roberts).

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, SW7 5BD, England
March 1973

MARGARET DOYLE
Scientific Assistant
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSALS CONCERNING FAMILY NAMES CASSIDAE AND HARPIDAE. Z.N.(S.) 1938
(See volume 28 : 56–58)

By Harald A. Rehder (*Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.*20560, U.S.A.)

I am in full agreement with Dr. A. G. Beu's application to retain the family name HARPIDAE as a taxon in the Mollusca, with the exception of his reference to the earliest usage of the family-group name. The earliest such name that I have been able to find is HARPINA Bronn, 1849 (*Handb.Gesch.Natur.* **3** (2) : *Index paleont.* sect.B (Enum. paleont.) : 469, introduced to comprise the genera *Harpa* and *Dolium.* This is obviously the reference by Grassé *et al.* that puzzled Cernohorsky (*Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* **29** : 109) : Franc (Grassé *et al.*, *Traité Zoologie* **5** : 310) has in error written Brown instead of Bronn as the author of the family name Harpidae.

Thus the family-group name to be placed on the Official List should be: HARPIDAE Bronn, 1849, as HARPINA (Mollusca).

The family-group name HARPEDIDAE, suggested by Cernohorsky would be quite similar to HARPIDIDAE Whittington, 1950 (Trilobita), based on *Harpides* Beyrich, 1849. The name HARPETIDAE is to be preferred.

I likewise support Beu's application regarding the family-group name CASSIDAE, with the correction of the earliest type designation of *Cassis* as pointed out by Cernohorsky (*loc. cit.*).

FURTHER REMARKS ON THE AVAILABILITY OF THE GENERIC NAME *ONISCIDIA* H. & A. ADAMS, 1853. Z.N.(S.) 1983
(see volume 29, pages 41–43)

By W. O. Cernohorsky (*Auckland Institute and Museum, Auckland, New Zealand*)

I have recently received a comment on my proposal on the genus-group name *Oniscidia* pending with the Commission, from Dr. W. K. Emerson, the senior author of the genus-group name *Cancellomorum* Emerson & Old, which was supposed to have replaced *Oniscidia* of authors.

A recent literature discovery of a further use (or possible subsequent erection of *Oniscidia*) coupled with Dr. Emerson's contention that *Oniscidia* of H. & A. Adams, 1853, is merely another misspelling of *Oniscia*, necessitates further information to be supplied to the Commission; (Dr. Emerson also stated that H. & A. Adams did not intend to propose the new generic name for they credit *Oniscidia* to Swainson). My comments are as follows:

H. & A. Adams' intentions in erecting *Oniscidia* have no bearing on this case, since they consider *Oniscidia* to be a valid genus-group taxon as demonstrated by their generic diagnosis and inclusion of species. Their citation of "Swainson" as author of *Oniscidia* is incidental and as erroneous as all other authors' citation of Swainson as author of *Oniscidia*, which was a mere misspelling.

Dr. Emerson's contention that H. & A. Adams's *Oniscidia* is also a misspelling (and he suggests that the Commission clarify the interpretation of Article 19 of I.C.Z.N.) is of considerable significance, should the Commission rule that *Oniscidia* is a misspelling. E. A. Smith (*Journ. Malacology*. 1895, 4 : 14) acknowledges the genus-group name *Oniscidia* as a valid name and properly credits the authorship to H. & A. Adams, 1853, together with a reference to publication and page. Smith also includes 6 species in *Oniscidia.* Should the Commission rule that *Oniscidia* H. & A. Adams, 1853, is a misspelling (as claimed by Dr. Emerson), then *Oniscidia* E. A. Smith, 1895, would be the next available erection of the genus-group name, since *Oniscidia* H. & A. Adams (if ruled a misspelling) would not enter into nomenclature (Article 33(b) of the Code), and would not pre-occupy *Oniscidia* E. A. Smith, 1895. I doubt that Smith's

Oniscidia, which is properly credited to H. & A. Adams, 1853, could be ruled to be a misspelling of *Oniscia* Sowerby.

I thought it advisable to draw the Commission's attention to the fact that the elimination of *Oniscidia* H. & A. Adams, 1853, would not automatically solve the taxonomic problem, as E. A. Smith's *Oniscidia* of 1895 would also have to be taken into consideration.

P. A. Maxwell and A. G. Beu (*New Zealand Geological Survey, D.S.I.R., Lower Hutt, New Zealand*)

We strongly support the application by Cernohorsky (1972, *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.*, **19** : 41–3) to have *Oniscidia* placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. We agree with Cernohorsky's interpretation that H. and A. Adams (1853, *Genera of Recent Mollusca*, 1 : 220) clearly differentiated the taxon from *Morum* Röding, 1798 (=*Oniscia* Sowerby, 1824; – *Oniscidia* Swainson, 1840, incorrect subsequent spelling of *Oniscia* Sowerby) and gave a good diagnosis and included a list of species that define the taxon exactly in the now current sense of *Oniscidia* = *Cancellomorum* Emerson and Old, 1963.

However, Dr. W. K. Emerson and Mr. Cernohorsky have pointed out to us Mörch's usage of "*Oniscidia* Sw[ainson]" a year earlier than that of H. and A. Adams. Mörch (1852, *Catalogus Conchyliorum quae reliquit D. Alphonso D'Aguirra & Gadea Comes de Yoldi* : 111) clearly set out *Oniscidia* as a subgenus discrete from *Morum* "Bolt." Röding, synonymised with *Morum* the names "*Oniscia*, Sow. *Theliostoma* Aut. Sow. Gen. *Lambidium* Link", included in *Oniscidia* the single species *cancellata* Sowerby, 1824 (type-species of *Oniscidia* as now currently used =*Cancellomorum* Emerson and Old) and included three species in *Morum* that define it as now currently used. Therefore we consider that Mörch regarded *Oniscidia* as a separate name and was using it for a taxon separate from *Oniscia*, and was not simply repeating Swainson's incorrect subsequent spelling. We consider that, despite Mörch's attributing it to "Sw[ainson]", *Oniscidia* should be treated in the same way as the many other briefly-introduced generic names in his Yoldi catalogue, and be regarded as an available new name proposed in this work. At least one previous author (Olsson, 1931, *Bull. Amer. Paleont.*, **17** (63) : 94–96) attributed *Oniscidia* (consistently incorrectly spelled *Oniscidea*) to Mörch, although without citing a date or bibliographic reference; as far as we are aware he can have been referring only to Mörch's usage in the Yoldi catalogue.

Proposals of names to replace invalid usage of *Oniscidia* Swainson for this taxon have not found general acceptance, especially in Australasia, and we strongly urge the acceptance of *Oniscidia* Mörch, 1852 (type-species, by monotypy : *Oniscia cancellata* Sowerby, 1824) as the valid name for the taxon.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *HYLA CRUCIALIS* (AMPHIBIA). Z.N.(S.) 1982

(see volume 29, pages 39–40)

By Ronald I. Crombie (*National Zoological Park, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.* 20009, *U.S.A.*)

Trueb's (1972) proposal for the conservation of *Hyla lichenata* (Gosse, 1851) and suppression of the overlooked senior synonym *Hyla crucialis* Harlan, 1826, is unconvincing. The use of the plenary powers to preserve the generally unfamiliar name of a poorly known species is of questionable necessity.

There is no doubt that the names *Hyla crucialis* Harlan (1826 : 64), *H. lichenata* (Gosse 1851 : 362) and *H. anochloros* (Gosse 1851 : 364) all apply to the same species; I was aware of this when I first brought the problem to Dr. Trueb's attention in 1971. It cannot be denied that *H. lichenata* prevails in the literature. However, are any of the three names involved in "general current use"?

Declaration 43 (*Bull. Zool. Nomencl.*, vol. 27, pts. 3/4, p. 135, Dec. 1970) states (paragraph iii) that, "mentioning of a name in a synonymy or its mere listing in an abstracting publication, or in a nomenclator or other index or list of names does not constitute publication in the sense of Article 23b,"[1] and later (paragraph iv) that, each" citation of a name is to be considered on its own merits regardless of the nature or the title of the work in which the name appears"[2]. . .The inference is that mere publication of a name without adding information does not constitute usage for the purposes of establishing a name in the literature. The West Indian herpetological literature is littered with cases of a single paper's being published in two or more journals, often without change. Faunal checklists and other papers containing no new information are also common. Under these criteria, most of the papers cited by Trueb to substantiate *H. lichenata's* entrenchment in the literature are invalidated. Barbour's papers (1930, 1935, 1937) are mere lists with no new data. Nieden (1923) is a translation of Boulenger (1882). Duellman (1960, 1970) and Taylor (1948) mention *H. lichenata* in passing in discussions of other groups of hylid frogs. Trueb's (1970) comments are speculatory as she had not examined a specimen of *H. lichenata* at that time. Tyler (1971) used *lichenata* although I had informed him of the existence of the Harlan name before publication.

Almost all recent authors have depended on the data provided by Dunn (1926, 1929) Only Lynn (1940), Lynn and Dent (1943), and Panton (1952) added small amounts of information on the species. The most recent review of Jamaican amphibians (Schwartz and Fowler, in press) used the name *Hyla crucialis* on the authority of a paper (Crombie, MS) I had written but delayed publishing pending the recommendations of the International Congress on the dispute over Article 23b (see Mayr *et al* 1971, Collette *et al* 1972, and Corliss 1972). Unfortunately, Dr. Trueb's proposal appeared before the issue could be resolved.

The name *Hyla lichenata* (Gosse) is not in current use as defined by the "five different authors in at least ten publications" criterion of the old Article 23b and the new, revised Article 79b. Furthermore, the name is unfamiliar to many herpetologists, even some working in the West Indies. The species remains known from less than two dozen specimens, many lacking locality data. This paucity of specimens is partly due to the secretive habits of the frog but primarily reflects the lack of work on Antillan hylids. The fact that Harlan's *Hyla crucialis*, published by a pioneer herpetologist in a well known journal, has remained overlooked for 145 years is ample evidence that West Indian tree frogs are a poorly studied group. Harlan's type specimen is still extant (Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia 2180), although it has been unrecognized as a type for many years.

The statute of limitations was instituted to protect well known names from replacment by obscure senior synonyms. To use this statute to suppress older names in poorly studied groups or names overlooked by careless early workers is inappropriate. Stability would not be best served by setting aside a valid senior synonym represented by a type specimen in favour of an infrequently used younger name with no type. As a concerned student of the ecology and systematics of West Indian hylid frogs, I disagree with Dr. Trueb's proposal. The case involves two trivial, poorly documented names and I see no reason why priority should not prevail. I recommend that *Hyla crucialis* Harlan, 1826, be used instead of its junior synonym *Hyla lichenata* (Gosse, 1851) as the name of the large Jamaican tree frog.

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[1]The substance of this provision is now embodied in Art. 79 (b) (i) of the Code, see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **29** : 186, 1972. R.V.M.

[2]This provision appears as Art. 79 (b) (ii) of the Code. R.V.M.

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ADDENDUM TO THE PROPOSAL THAT THE GENUS NAME *TEUTHIS* LINNAEUS (PISCES) BE SUPPRESSED. Z.N.(S.) 1721

By D. J. Woodland (*Department of Zoology, University of New England, Armidale*, N.S.W., 2351, Australia)

This comment relates to proposals before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature on the generic name *Siganus* Forsskål, 1775 and *Teuthis* Linnaeus, 1766 (Nielsen & Klausewitz *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 16, Taylor *Bull. zool.*

Nomencl. **26** *:* 178, and Woodland *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **29** *:* 190). In particular it is a clarification of the status of the specimen designated by Taylor (*loc. cit.*) as lectotype of *Teuthis javus* Linnaeus, 1766 and discussed by Woodland (*loc. cit.*, para. 6).

I have now examined the said specimen from the Gronovius collection (British Museum (Nat. Hist.) Reg. No. 1853, 11. 12. 30). Wheeler (1958, *Bull. British Museum, Nat. Hist., Histological Series* **1** *:* 231) was correct in asserting that this specimen was not of that species generally known as *Teuthis javus* Linnaeus but of that generally known as *Siganus oramin* Bloch, 1801. In belief that the specimen was of that species described by Gronovius (1763, *Zoophylaci*) as his species no. 352, which was later adopted by Linnaeus as his *Teuthis javus* (*loc. cit.*, p. 507), Wheeler (*loc. cit.*, p. 231) nominated the specimen as "holotype" and suggested a number of nomenclatural changes. However, as I will show these changes are not necessary since the specimen does not belong to that species described and figured by Gronovius.

We may consider Gronovius' description of his species no. 352 as consisting of two parts, the verbal and the figure (*loc. cit.*, p. 113, pl. 8, fig. 4). The figure is unmistakeably of that species generally known as *Teuthis javus* Linnaeus; there is no room for confusion. On the other hand because of the use of qualitative terms most of the verbal description could apply to either the species figured or the specimen 1853. 11.12.30. However, one portion of the description does not tally with the specimen, though it does agree with the species figured. Quote, "infra oculos in utroque latere regio lata, quae squamis minutis confusanei obtecta est", i.e. below the eyes on either side a broad region covered with small scales. The scale cover on the cheeks is a distinctive characteristic of *Teuthis javus* Linnaeus. The specimen, 1853.11.12.30, has no scales on the cheeks which is typical of the species to which it belongs (although there may be a few weak scattered scales in some specimens). Furthermore, Gronovius (*loc. cit.*) describes his species as "dark liver-brownish with frequent oblongish spots on the sides, bluish-white, oriented longitudinally, towards the abdomen broader and more variegated" translated). Again this fits his illustration but not the species represented by the specimen. In addition *Teuthis javus* Linnaeus is unique amongst its family in having more than 30 scale rows between the lateral line and the bases of the anterior dorsal spines; specimen 1853.11.12.30 has 21 to 23 scale rows.

I am forced to conclude that the verbal description and figure of the Gronovius species no. 352 are of the one species, *Teuthis javus* Linnaeus as widely understood. I am also led to conclude that there is no evidence that specimen 1853.11.12.30 has contributed even in part to Gronovius' species no. 352. This is not altogether surprising for as Wheeler (*loc. cit.*, pp. 188–9) stated the British Museum did not acquire the whole Gronovius collection, and what it did acquire contained some specimens that were not described by Gronovius.

Since Linnaeus' *Teuthis javus* (*loc. cit.*, p. 507) is essentially a précis of Gronovius' species no. 352, and is in fact diagnosed by Linnaeus as a siganid by the ventral fin formula and is that species widely known as *Teuthis javus* by the description of the colour pattern (longitudinal bluish spots), it follows that the designation of specimen 1853.11.12.30 as lectotype must be considered null and void. The specimen on which Gronovius species no. 352 and hence *Teuthis javus* Linnaeus were based remains lost.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED NEOTYPE OF THE GRAPTOLITE SPECIES *GRAPTOLITHUS NILSSONI* BARRANDE, 1850, Z.N.(S.) 1934

By I. Strachan (*Geology Department, University of Birmingham, Birmingham* B15 2TT, *England.*)

The purpose of the proposal by D. Palmer appears to be the stability of the use of the specific name *nilssoni* among the graptolite faunas of the Silurian so that past and present stratigraphic usage is kept as near together as possible. In this context the authorship of the name is immaterial since there are no other graptolites with the

same specific name which could cause confusion. It is also clear from the historical account that graptolite workers have been aware since 1876 of the difficulties in the interpretation of Barrande's description and figures and, in consideration of this, the effective diagnosis of the species has been that of Lapworth 1876, none of Barrande's type material agreeing with the general usage of the last 100 years. What Palmer does not seem to have considered is the effect of abandoning the name *Graptolithus nilssoni* Barrande, 1850 altogether. Under Art.70b, Urbanek can be considered as establishing a new species in 1963 as the type of his new genus, *Neodiversograptus nilssoni* sensu Urbanek 1954, since this is a very clear indication of his intentions. If this is accepted, the stratigraphic usage of the name remains as Palmer wishes to have it but there is no necessity to designate a neotype unless it is insisted that all species with unsatisfactory (by modern standards) type specimens must have currently 'satisfactory' neotypes designated.

Further objections to the proposal for a neotype can be made on a matter of general principle and with special reference to Art.75 (on neotypes). 1. It is a dangerous precedent to allow existing type material to be *totally* suppressed for the sake of retaining a trivial name whose usage has always been subject to some uncertainty, and which in this case is unnecessary for the purpose stated.

Under Art.75 : the following may be noted:

2. since Barrande's types exist, there can be no need to designate a "neotype" in the usual meaning of the term.
3. there are no "exceptional circumstances" (75.a.i) since Urbanek (1966) has already provided the new name required for the closely allied species *Lobograptus progenitor*.
4. Qualifying conditions 75.c.3, 4 and 5 are specifically excluded in Palmers' proposals.

I therefore wish to raise an objection to the proposals for the use of the plenary powers as set out in Z.N.(S.) 1934 on grounds of a) being quite unnecessary for the retention of the stratigraphic name and the precise definition of the species and b) not meeting the conditions for a neotype as laid down in the code.

The problem of the date of authorship of Urbanek's species remains since his original description of the genus *Neodiversograptus* in 1963 gives as type species *Monograptus nilssoni* Lapworth, 1876, sensu Urbanek, 1954. At face value this might give *N. nilssoni* Urbanek, 1954 but consideration of the example quoted under Art. 70 (b) would suggest *N. nilssoni* Urbanek 1963.

For tidiness, *Graptolithus nilssoni* Barrande, 1850 could perhaps be suppressed as a *nomen dubium* since he did not designate a type and his specimens are probably not specifically identifiable under the modern criteria for species.

OPINION 990

TREPSICHROIS HÜBNER, 1816 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Trepsichrois* Hübner, 1816, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Papilio mulciber* Cramer, 1777, is hereby designated to be type of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Trepsichrois* Hübner, 1816 (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above *Papilio mulciber* Cramer, 1777, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1971.

(3) The specific name *mulciber* Cramer, 1777, as published in the binomen *Papilio mulciber* (type-species of *Trepsichrois* Hübner, 1816) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2491.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1897)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Lt.-Col. C. F. Cowan in August 1969. Lt.-Col. Cowan's application was sent to the printer on 26 August 1969 and was published on 7 April 1970 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 240–242. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to eight entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 25 August 1971 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (71)21 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 242. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 25 November 1971 the state of the voting was as follows;

Affirmative votes—fifteen (15), received in the following order: Holthuis, Munroe, Mayr, Bonnet, Lemche, Simpson, Eisenmann, Jaczewski, Melville, Tortonese, Sabrosky, Binder, Ride, Forest, Kraus

Negative votes—none (0)

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Vokes

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Alvarado, Starobogatov

Commissioner Brinck returned a late affirmative vote. Commissioner Ride, in returning his vote, wrote, "We are told that *P. midamus* L. "covered two species" one of which is currently regarded as "*midamus* proper" and the other *P. mulciber*. Before he publishes an Opinion in this case, I ask that the Secretary should satisfy himself that *midamus* is now securely fixed in the manner assumed in the application."

LECTOTYPE FIXATIONS FOR *PAPILIO MIDAMUS* LINNAEUS AND *PAPILIO MULCIBER* CRAMER (INSECTA—LEPIDOPTERA)

By C. F. Cowan

It has been pointed out to me that, before the International Commission could approve my application (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** (5/6): 240–242, April 1970) for the designation of *Papilio mulciber* Cramer, 1777, as type-species of *Trepsichrois* Hübner, 1816, the identity of *Papilio midamus* Linnaenus, 1758 (with which *P. mulciber* has been formerly confused) should be securely fixed. I should have appreciated the need for this, and remedy it now.

2. Moore (1883: 312) acted as first reviser in correctly establishing the interrelationship of the two species under discussion which are referred to below by the names under they have been universally known ever since, in order to avoid circumlocution. However, neither Moore nor any other author established type specimens to ensure that present usage cannot be upset.

3. The insects in question are the two sexes of *P. midamus* L. and the male only of *P. mulciber* Cramer (which is dimorphic, with a striped female). All three are dark brown on the upperside, with a bright blue "Morpho-like" gloss on the forewing which also has some scattered bluish spots on the disc. The key differences are;

P. midamus hindwing upperside bears two parallel rows of whitish submarginal spots, and the male inner margin is strongly bowed.

P. mulciber hindwing upperside is immaculate, and the male forewing inner margin is straight.

4. Linnaeus (1758: 470, no. 75) described *P. midamus* in the customary way, with a diagnostic paragraph followed by references to published figures and the locality Asia, and closing with a descriptive paragraph. Both paragraphs fit either sex of *P. midamus* perfectly, and both exclude *P. mulciber* by mentioning the hindwing upperside series of submarginal spots. However, his three references are;

[De Geer, 1748,] *Act. Stockh.* 1748: pl. 6 figs. 1,2. [— *P. midamus* ♀]
Ehret, [1748] *pict.*: pl. 3. [— *P. mulciber* ♂]
Ehret, [1749] *pict.*: pl. 11. [— *P. midamus* ♂]

The inclusion here of Ehret's plate 3 was the source of later confusion. The probable reason for its inclusion will appear.

5. Linnaeus (1758: 2) tells us that he had already examined and attached written descriptions to the specimens in the collection of Queen Louisa Ulrica, that he had examined De Geer's collection, and that he himself possessed material from, *inter alia*, China through Osbeck. There is good reason to believe his description was from a specimen and not from illustrations; a manuscript note in his own copy of the 1758 work indicates that he possessed the species; and it does not seem that he owned copies of the works he cited.

6. When in 1764 he published his work on the Queen's collection, Linnaeus repeated verbatim his 1758 text for *P. midamus* with the significant exception that he substituted for the closing paragraph a longer one which describes the *P. mulciber* male (*posticae supra nigrae, absque punctis*). This paragraph was no doubt taken from the existing draft already mentioned, in compiling which Linnaeus would have noted the Ehret plate 3 reference.

7. In the Linnaean collection now are three male specimens labelled respectively;

(*a*) "75 midamus", "Midamus 765", and a modern circular red label printed "Type". [The 75 is the species number in the genus *Papilio* of Linnaeus, 1758, and the 765 is the reference in Linnaeus, 1767. This specimen has the abdomen glued on upside-down, so displaying the whitish spot on it noted by Linnaeus in his closing paragraph in 1758].

(*b*) "Midamus", and "China, M. of Rock." [The Marchioness of Rockingham was an old family friend of Sir James E. Smith, owner of the collection after Linnaeus's death].

(*c*) "midamus var?", and "China, M. of Rock."

Specimens *a* and *b* are *P. midamus* as now known, and specimen *c* is *P. mulciber* Cramer as now known. The first label on specimen *a* differs from the others in being long and narrow. Mr. W. H. T. Tams and Mr. P. E. S. Whalley assure me that this is an original Linnaean label and that there is every indication that this specimen itself was in Linnaeus's collection. This agrees with the opinion of Corbet (1942: 94), who later (1945: 92) deduced that this specimen was obtained by Pehr Osbeck at Canton, and finally (1949: 186—187) gave a good summary of the case. It was probably Corbet who, shortly before his death in 1948, added the modern "Type" label to it. Specimens *b* and *c* are clearly later additions, as is the second label on specimen *a*.

8. It is evident that Linnaeus possessed *P. midamus* and the Queens' collection held *P. mulciber* before 1758, and that Linnaeus had drafted a description of the latter in the Queen's Museum. In preparing that draft he noted Ehret's plate 3. In 1758 he described his own specimen of *P. midamus*, giving two correct references but adding Ehret's plate 3. In 1764 he simply replaced his descriptive paragraph with the draft in the Queen's collection. In 1767 he reverted to his 1758 text.

9. I now designate as LECTOTYPE of *Papilio midamus* Linnaeus, 1758: 470, no. 75 the male specimen now labelled "75 midamus" and "Type" in the Linnaean collection, to which a lectotype label will be added if this paper is published.

10. I further designate, as LECTOTYPE of *Papilio mulciber* Cramer, the male specimen described and figured by Cramer, 1777: 45, pl. 127, fig. C. Cramer gave the habitat of the species as China and Coromandel. His figured specimen is small, with the forewing spots white rather than blue, which is characteristic of the latter area. The type locality should therefore be taken as southern India, east coast. This designation is called for because no original Cramer specimen can be traced.

References

Corbet, A. S. 1942. The Linnaean names of Indo-Australian Rhopalocera (3). *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **11** (6) : 91–94

—— 1945. The Linnaean names of Indo-Australian Rhopalocera (4). *ibid.* **14** (7–8) : 91–94

—— 1949. The Linnaean names of Indo-Australian Rhopalocera (6). *ibid.* **18** (9–10) : 184–190.

Cramer, P. 1777 (in 1775–1782, 4 vols., see Opinion 516, appendix 3). *Uitlandsche Kapellen* **2**. 152 pp., pls. 97–192. 4°. Amsterdam

Ehret, G. D. 1748–1759. *Plantae ac Papiliones rariores, depicti et aeri incisae.* 15 pls. fol. London

Geer, C. De. 1748. Beskrifning om en Chinesisk och en inländsk Fjäril . . . *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.* **9** (3) : 208–230, pl. 6

Linnaeus, C. 1758. *Systema Naturae* ed. 10, **1**. 824 pp. 8°. Holmiae

—— 1764. *Museum S.R.M. Ludovicae Ulricae Reginae* . . . vi + 720 pp. 8°. Holmiae

—— 1767. *Systema Naturae* ed. 12. **1** (2). pp. 533–1327. 8°. Holmiae

Moore, F. 1883. A monograph of Limnaina and Euploeina, two groups of diurnal Lepidoptera . . . (2), Euploeina. *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** (3) : 253–324, pls. 29–32.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

mulciber, *Papilio*, Cramer, 1777, *Uitl. Kapellen* **2**: 45, 150, pl. 127, figs. C,D

Trepsichrois Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) :16

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (71)21 were cast as set above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 990.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
5 *July* 1972

OPINION 991

HETERERANNIS WARREN, 1904 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Hetererannis* Warren, 1904, are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Glena macdunnoughi* Sperry, 1952, is hereby designated to be type of that genus.

(2) The use of the plenary powers to designate a type-species for *Monroa* Warren, 1904, is hereby refused.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1898)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Frederick H. Rindge in August 1969. Dr. Rindge's application was sent to the printer on 26 August 1969 and was published on 7 April 1970 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 243–244. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to eight entomological serials.

The following comment was received from Dr. L. B. Holthuis: "The application by Dr. Rindge is incomplete and contains some inaccuracies.

"(1) The type-species of *Monroa* is not '*Cymatophora quinquelinearia* Warren (not Packard) 1904' since such a name does not exist. Unless the Commission makes use of its plenary powers here, the type-species of *Monroa* is *Cymatophora quinquelinearia* Packard . . . .

"Dr. Rindge makes the error of thinking that a generic name is based on the specimens that the author had before him when describing the genus. Actually, however, the genus is based on the type-species, and through that on the type specimen of that species, whether or not that is available to the author of the genus.

"(2) The proper citation of the species actually meant by Dr. Rindge here is *Cymatophora quinquelinearia* sensu Warren, 1904 (not Packard) (see Code, Art. 51(b)).

"(3) Nowhere in the application is given the date of *C. quinquelinearia* Packard or *Hulstina formosata* Hulst; and should the author's name Hulst not be placed in parentheses?

"(4) As the generic name *Monroa* falls as a junior synonym of an older name, whichever of the species *Cymatophora quinquelinearia* Packard or *Hulstina formosata* Hulst is the type-species, it seems entirely superfluous to invoke the plenary powers here to change the type-species of the genus.

"(5) For *Hetererannis* the same situation pertains as that discussed in para. (1) of this letter. The type-species of that genus is *Boarmia obliquaria* Grote . . . .

"(6) In the case of *Hetererannis* there are good arguments for the use of the plenary powers to make *Glena macdunnoughi* Sperry (not the subspecies) its type."

The contents of Dr. Holthuis's letter were conveyed to Commissioners at the time of voting.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 10 February 1972 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule, on Voting Paper (72)1 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** : 244, para. (a) (on *Monroa* Warren), and on Voting Paper (72)2 either for or against the proposal set out *ibid.* para. (b) (on *Hetererannis* Warren). At the close of the prescribed voting period on 10 May 1972 the state of the voting was as follows:

V.P.(72)1. Affirmative votes—six (6), received in the following order: Mayr, Bonnet, Sabrosky, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Binder.

Negative votes—nine (9) : Holthuis, Simpson, Lemche, Eisenmann, Vokes, Melville, Brinck, Forest, Ride.

Commissioner Kraus returned a late negative vote and Commissioner Starobogatov a late affirmative vote.

V.P.(72)2. Affirmative votes—fourteen (14): Simpson, Lemche, Eisenmann, Vokes, Mayr, Bonnet, Sabrosky, Jaczewski, Melville, Tortonese, Brinck, Forest, Binder, Ride.

Negative votes—one (1): Holthuis.

Commissioners Kraus and Starobogatov returned late affirmative votes.

On Leave of Absence—one (1): Munroe.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Alvarado.

Original References

The following are the original references for the genera and species concerned in the present Ruling:

Hetererannis Warren, 1904, *Novit. Zool.* **11** : 106

macdunnoughi, *Glena*, Sperry, 1952, *Bull. South. Calif. Acad. Sci.* **51** : 73

Monroa Warren, 1904, *Novit. Zool.* **11** : 555

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (72)1 and 2 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in Voting Paper (72)2 only has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 991.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
24 *August* 1972

OPINION 992

GAMMARUS AEQUICAUDA (MARTYNOV, 1931) (CRUSTACEA, AMPHIPODA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the following specific names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(a) *plumicornis* Costa, 1853, as published in the binomen *Gammarus plumicornis;*

(b) *tunetanus* Simon, 1885, as published in the binomen *Gammarus tunetanus.*

(2) The specific name *aequicauda* Martynov, 1931, as published in the binomen *Carcinogammarus aequicauda*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2492.

(3) The following specific names, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *plumicornis* Costa, 1853, as published in the binomen *Gammarus plumicornis* (Name No. 985);

(b) *tunetanus* Simon, 1885, as published in the binomen *Gammarus tunetanus* (Name No. 986).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1900)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. J. H. Stock in August 1969. Dr. Stock's application was sent to the printer on 18 December 1969 and was published on 5 June 1970 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 49–50. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 10 February 1972 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (72)3 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 49–50. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 10 May 1972 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twelve (12), received in the following order: Holthuis, Eisenmann, Vokes, Jaczewski, Mayr, Bonnet, Melville, Tortonese, Brinck, Forest, Binder, Ride

Negative votes—three (3): Simpson, Lemche, Sabrosky.

On Leave of Absence—one (1) : Munroe.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Alvarado.

Commissioners Kraus and Starobogatov returned late affirmative votes. Commissioner Simpson commented as follows: "*G. aequicauda* and *G. plumicornis* have been used for supposedly distinct species and their synonymy (not

established in any case by data submitted) is a zoological, not a nomenclatural problem. It would therefore be incorrect for the Commission to suppress either one on nomenclatural grounds. The status of *G. tunetanus* is a separate question and should be so submitted."

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

aequicauda, *Carcinogammarus*, Martynov, 1931, *Zool. Jahrb.* (Syst.) **60** (3/4) : 593

plumicornis, *Gammarus*, Costa, 1853, *Rendiconto Soc. R. Borbonica, Acad. Sci* (n.s.) **1853** : 176

tunetanus, *Gammarus*, Simon, 1885, *Explor. sci. Tunésie* : 6

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (72)3 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 992.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
24 *August* 1972

OPINION 993

ECHINOCORYS SCUTATA LESKE, 1778 (ECHINOIDEA): DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the neotype designated by Wind (1959) for the nominal species *Echinocorys scutata* Leske, 1778, is hereby suppressed, and the specimen described and figured by Peake and Melville (1970) is hereby designated to be the neotype of that species.

(2) The generic name *Echinocorys* Leske, 1778 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by Lambert, 1898, *Echinocorys scutata* Leske, 1778, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1972.

(3) The specific name *scutata* Leske, 1778, as published in the binomen *Echinocorys scutatus* [sic], as defined under the plenary powers in (1) above (type-species of *Echinocorys* Leske, 1778) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2493.

(4) The generic name *Echinocorytes* Leske, 1778 (a junior objective synonym of *Echinocorys* Leske, 1778, through the first reviser action of Peake & Melville, 1970) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2006.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1903)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. N. B. Peake and Mr. R. V. Melville in September 1969. The application was sent to the printer on 18 December 1969 and was published on 5 June 1970 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 55–59. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two palaeontological serials.

The application was opposed by Dr. C. W. Sabrosky and supported by Mr. C. W. Wright (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 211) and Dr. R. B. Stokes. Mr. Melville's reply to Dr. Sabrosky's criticism was published *ibid.* : 212.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 10 February 1972 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (72)4 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 57. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 10 May 1972 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—thirteen (13), received in the following order: Holthuis, Simpson, Lemche, Vokes, Jaczewski, Mayr, Bonnet, Melville, Tortonese, Brinck, Forest, Binder, Ride.

Negative votes—none (0).

On Leave of absence—one (1): Munroe.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Alvarado.

Commissioners Kraus and Starobogatov returned late affirmative votes. Commissioner Sabrosky did not vote.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Echinocorys Leske, 1778, *Addit. J. T. Klein nat. Disp. Echin.* : 111 (175)

Echinocorytes Leske, 1778, *Addit. J. T Klein nat. Disp. Echin.* : 111 (175)

scutata, Echinocorys, Leske, 1778, *Addit. J. T. Klein nat. Disp. Echin.* : 111 (175)

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for *Echinocorys* Leske, 1778 : Lambert, 1898, *Bull. Soc. belg. Géol. Paléont., Hydrol.* (2) **1** : 179.

The following is the original reference for the description of the neotype of *Echinocorys scutata* Leske, 1778 : Peake & Melville, 1970, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 57, 57–58, pl. 2.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (72) 4 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 993.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
7 *September* 1972

OPINION 994

TATURA BUTLER, [1888] (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all fixations of type-species for the nominal genus *Tatura* Butler, [1888], are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Hypolycaena lebona* Hewitson, [1865], is hereby designated to be type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Tatura* Butler, [1888] (gender : feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Hypolycaena lebona* Hewitson, [1865], is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1973.

(3) The specific name *lebona* Hewitson, [1865], as published in the binomen *Hypolycaena lebona* (type-species of *Tatura* Butler, [1888]) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2494

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1912)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Lt.-Col. C. F. Cowan in December 1969. The application was sent to the printer on 18 December 1969 and was published on 5 June 1970 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 63–64. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to eight entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 19 February 1972 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (72)6 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 64. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 10 May 1972 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twelve (12), received in the following order: Holthuis, Simpson, Eisenmann, Mayr, Bonnet, Sabrosky, Jaczewski, Melville, Tortonese, Forest, Binder, Ride.

Negative votes—three (3): Lemche, Vokes, Ride.

On Leave of absence—one (1): Munroe.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Alvarado.

Commissioners Kraus and Starobogatov returned late affirmative votes. The following comments were made by Commissioners returning negative votes:

Prof. H. E. Vokes (28.ii.72): I am inclined to agree with Cowan's para. 7 suggestion that use of the plenary powers is not warranted to save a name that is in jeopardy because of the original author's carelessness; and especially since it only has 'possible future subgeneric' status (para. 6).

Prof. P. Brinck (5.v.72): An affirmative vote would be to confuse a case which is so far quite simple. In my opinion the name should stay where it is: an invalid junior objective synonym.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:
lebona, *Hypolycaena*, Hewitson, [1885], *Ill. diurn. Lep., Lyc.* (2) : 51, pl. 23
Tatura Butler, [1888], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1887**(4) 9 572.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (72)6 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 994.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
7 *September* 1972

OPINION 995

PSODOS TREITSCHKE, 1825 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA): VALIDATION OF EMENDATION FROM *PSOIDOS*

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the emendation to *Psodos* of the generic name *Psoidos* Treitschke, 1825, is hereby validated.

(2) The generic name *Psodos* Treitschke, 1825 (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation by Duponchel, 1829, *Phalaena equestrata* Fabricius, 1777, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1974.

(3) The specific name *quadrifaria* Sulzer, 1776, as published in the binomen *Phalaena quadrifaria*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2495.

(4) The generic name *Psoidos* Treitschke, 1825 (Ruled under the plenary powers to be an incorrect original spelling for *Psodos*) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2007.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 362)

The present case was first submitted to the Commission at the International Congress of Zoology in Paris, 1948, by Dr. H. Berthet. Dr. Berthet's application was approved at that Congress, but the information furnished to the Commission on that occasion was later found to be defective. On these grounds Mr. Hemming, then Secretary to the Commission, decided that no action should be taken to render an Opinion on the case until the matter had been further examined.

The case was resubmitted to the office of the Commission by Lt.-Col. C. F. Cowan in January 1970. This application was sent to the printer on 10 March 1970 and was published on 10 August 1970 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 101–102. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to other the prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. Zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to eight entomological serials. The proposals were supported by Mr. D. S. Fletcher, Mr. A. Watson and Dr. I. W. B. Nye and opposed by Dr. George C. Steyskal (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **28** : 11).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 19 February 1972 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (72)7 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 102. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 10 May 1972 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—thirteen (13), received in the following order: Holthuis, Lemche, Eisenmann, Vokes, Mayr, Bonnet, Jaczewski, Melville, Tortonese, Brinck, Forest, Binder, Ride.

Negative votes—two (2): Simpson, Sabrosky.

On leave of absence—one (1): Munroe.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Alvarado.

Commissioners Kraus and Starobogatov returned late affirmative votes. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes.

Prof. G. G. Simpson: Another case of *de minimis* . . . It is ridiculous to waste time on such a detail, and stability and comprehension are not really at stake. As for the learned etymological argument, metathesis of σποδιος to *Psoidos* is surely at least as likely as to *Psodos*, and the original and legal form *Psoidos* is quite likely what was meant all the time.

Dr. E. Eisenmann: If it is true that usage for 140 years has been in accord with Treitschke's 1827 spelling or emendation (which is not denied), I favour the application.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Psodos Treitschke, 1825, *in* Ochsenheimer, *Schmett. von Europa* **5** (2) : 434

Psoidos Treitschke, 1825, an incorrect original spelling for *Psodos* q.v.

quadrifaria, *Phalaena*, Sulzer, 1776, *Abgek. Gesch. Ins. Linn.* **1** : 162

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for *Psodos* Treitschke, 1825 : Duponchel, 1829, *in* Godart, *Hist. nat. Lépid. France* **7**(2) : 112.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (72)7 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 995.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
13 *September* 1972

OPINION 996

ACANTHOPLEUROCERAS HYATT, 1900 (CEPHALOPODA, AMMONOIDEA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers:

(a) all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Acanthopleuroceras* Hyatt, 1900, are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Ammonites valdani* d'Orbigny, 1844, is hereby designated to be the type of that genus;

(b) the operation of the Law of Homonymy (Art. 59c) is hereby suspended in the case of *Ammonites valdani* d'Orbigny, 1844, so that it is not invalidated by the action of Oppel, 1862, in referring *Turrilites valdani* d'Orbigny, 1843, to the genus *Ammonites*, and then replacing the junior secondary homonym *Ammonites valdani* d'Orbigny, 1844, by *Ammonites binotatus* Oppel, 1862;

(c) the specific name *natrix* Schlotheim, 1820, as published in the binomen *Ammonites natrix*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Acanthopleuroceras* Hyatt, 1900 (gender: neuter), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Ammonites valdani* d'Orbigny, 1844, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1975.

(3) The specific name *valdani* d'Orbigny, 1844, as published in the binomen *Ammonites valdani*, as defined by the lectotype designated by Getty, 1970, (type-species of *Acanthopleuroceras* Hyatt, 1900) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2496.

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *natrix* Schlotheim, 1820, as published in the binomen *Ammonites natrix* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) (c) above) (Name No. 987);

(b) *binotatus* Oppel, 1862, as published in the binomen *Ammonites binotatus* (a junior objective synonym of *Ammonites valdani* d'Orbigny, 1844) (Name No. 988).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1909)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. T. A. Getty in November 1969. Dr. Getty's application was sent to the printer on 10 March 1970 and was published on 10 August 1970 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 105–109. Public Notice of the possible use of plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184), and to two palaeontological serials. The proposals were supported by Dr. M. K.

Howarth, who proposed an amendment, Dr. D. T. Donovan, Dr. H. Bremer (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **28** : 8–10), Dr. G. Ja. Krymgolts and Dr. Karl Hoffman.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 10 February 1972 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (72)8, in Part 1 either for or against the use of the plenary powers to designate a type for *Acanthopleuroceras*, and in Part 2 for either Alternative A (Dr. Getty's proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 107–108) or Alternative B (Dr. Howarth's proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **28** : 9). At the close of the prescribed voting period on 10 May 1972 the state of the voting was as follows:

Part 1. Affirmative votes—fifteen (15), received in the following order: Holthuis, Simpson, Lemche, Eisenmann, Vokes, Mayr, Bonnet, Sabrosky, Melville, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Brinck, Forest, Binder, Ride.

Negative votes—none (0).

Part 2. For Alternative A—two (2): Bonnet, Brinck:

For Alternative B—thirteen (13): Holthuis, Simpson, Lemche, Eisenmann, Vokes, Mayr, Sabrosky, Melville, Jaczewski, Tortonese, Forest, Binder, Ride.

On leave of absence—one (1): Munroe.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Alvarado.

Commissioners Kraus and Starobogatov returned late votes in favour of Alternative A.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Acanthopleuroceras Hyatt, 1900, *in* Zittel, *Textbook of Palaeontology* **1** : 578.

binotatus, *Ammonites*, Oppel, 1862, *Paläont. Mitt.* **1** : 155

natrix, *Ammonites*, Schlotheim, 1820, *Die Petrefaktenkunde* : 162

valdani, *Ammonites*, d'Orbigny, 1844, *Paléont. franç., Terr. jurass.* **1** : 255, pl. 71

The following is the original reference for the designation of a lectotype for *Ammonites valdani* d'Orbigny, 1844 : Getty, 1970, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 107, pl. 3

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (72)8 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper as Alternative B has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 996.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
14 *September* 1972

OPINION 997

ANOPLIUS DUFOUR, 1844 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS TOGETHER WITH THE DESIGNATION OF NEOTYPES FOR TWO NOMINAL SPECIES

RULING. (1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Anoplius* Dufour, 1834, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Sphex nigerrimus* Scopoli, 1763, is hereby designated to be the type of that genus.

(2) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-specimens for the nominal species *Sphex nigerrimus* Scopoli, 1763, and *Sphex niger* Fabricius, 1775, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and it is directed that these species be interpreted according to the neotypes described by van der Vecht and Menke, 1968.

(3) The generic name *Anoplius* Dufour, 1834 (gender: masculine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Sphex nigerrimus* Scopoli, 1763, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1976.

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *nigerrimus* Scopoli, 1763, as published in the binomen *Sphex nigerrimus* (type-species of *Anoplius* Dufour, 1834) (Name No. 2497);

(b) *niger* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Sphex niger* (Name No. 2498).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1845)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. J. van der Vecht and Dr. A. S. Menke in May 1968. The application was sent to the printer on 13 May 1968 and was published on 27 September 1968 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 120–124. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b: *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials.

Dr. H. Lemche asked that, if the proposals were approved by the Commission, the Opinion should make it clear that the neotype specimens were chosen by the applicants and not by the Commission. The wording of the present Ruling met with his approval.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 10 February 1972 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (72)9 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 122–123. At the close of the

prescribed voting period on 10 May 1972 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—fifteen (15), received in the following order: Holthuis, Simpson, Lemche, Eisenmann, Vokes, Mayr, Bonnet, Sabrosky, Jaczewski, Melville, Tortonese, Brinck Forest, Binder, Ride.

Negative votes—none (0).

On leave of absence—one (1): Munroe.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Alvarado.

Commissioners Kraus and Starobogatov returned late affirmative votes.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Anoplius Dufour, 1834, *Annls Soc. ent. Fr.* **2** : 484

niger, *Sphex*, Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 350

nigerrimus, *Sphex*, Scopoli, 1763, *Ent. Carn.* : 295

The following are the original references for the selection of neotypes for species concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Sphex niger* Fabricius, 1775 : van der Vecht & Menke, 1968, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 122–123

For *Sphex nigerrimus* Scopoli, 1763 : van der Vecht & Menke, 1968, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **25** : 123

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (72)9 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 997.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
14 *September* 1972

LUMBRICUS TERRESTRIS LINNAEUS, 1758 (ANNELIDA, OLIGOCHAETA) : DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACCUSTOMED USAGE. PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE MISIDENTIFICATION OF THE SPECIES BY SAVIGNY (1822 & 1826). Z.N.(S.)272

By R. W. Sims (*Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History). London, SW7 5BD.*)

The name *Lumbricus terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758, has been widely applied to the earthworm known as the Lob or Dew Worm in Britain, and the Nightcrawler in North America, although the original description of the species was imprecise. The name occurs in many university schedules and is familiar to students as that of the common laboratory earthworm which has been described in numerous text-books. The identity of the species has seldom caused controversy or difficulty, particularly as Michaelsen (1900 : 511) defined a Lob Worm as *Lumbricus terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758, in the monograph which is universally accepted as the foundation of modern oligochaete taxonomy. Comparatively recently Tetry (1937), after re-examining material which Savigny had described from the Paris region, regarded *terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758 as being indeterminate, and followed a few authors who had previously applied the name *Lumbricus herculeus* (Savigny, 1826) to the Lob Worm. Now Bouché (1970 & 1972) has in turn followed Tetry, and since his later work is monographic, the replacement of the name *terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758, could become more widespread. The rejection of this name can lead only to confusion especially as Stiles & Hassall (1903) designated the taxon as the type-species of the genus *Lumbricus* Linnaeus, 1758, which is the type-genus of the well-known family Lumbricidae Claus, 1880.

Disagreement over the scientific name that should be applied to the Lob Worm has stemmed from Savigny (1822 and 1826) who twice misidentified material and Tetry (1937) and Bouché (1970) who have not followed general usage and the spirit and the provisions of the Code. The criteria employed in the discussions on the scientific name of the Lob Worm are sometimes highly subjective, and not suprisingly some of the opinions are irreconcilable. It is essential that this disagreement should be resolved in the interests of stability and universality of earthworm nomenclature. The change of name of the earthworm species which is the classical teaching 'type' in many countries and whose name appears in most general zoological text-books, can lead only to confusion. Equally serious is the situation which could arise if one small group of workers uses a different name for this familiar species To meet this threat to the nomenclature of the most well-known of all earthworms, a Lob Worm is designated as the neotype of *Lumbricus terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758 (see Appendix) and application is made for these scientific names to be placed on the appropriate lists of Official Names.

Savigny (1822) first misidentified material when he erected a new monotypic genus *Enterion* for *Lumbricus terrestris* (part) : Linnaeus, 1766, for a series of

earthworms which had come from Egypt. The identity of his specimens is unknown yet Savigny applied the name again (1826) this time to a worm from the Paris region whose identity is known. Since then the name "*Enterion terrestre* Savigny, 1826" has been applied to a species of *Allolobophora* Eisen, 1874, which was recently designated the type-species of *Nicodrilus* Bouché, 1972. Application is therefore made for *Enterion* to be placed on the Index of Rejected Names, and for a new type-species to be designated for *Nicrodrilus* Bouché, 1972, since the binomen *Enterion terrestre* : Savigny, 1826, was introduced as the result of a misidentification.

SURVEY

1. Linnaeus (1758 : 647) described *Lumbricus terrestris* on external characters which are inadequate for accurately determining the species. He provided the observation "Habitat in Humo; ascendit noctu" which has been accepted as indicating a Lob Worm.

The synonymy contains references to several worms but few are identifiable and together they refer to more than one species. The synonym "*Raj. inf.* 1 Lumbricus major" undoubtedly refers to a Lob Worm and Ray (1710 : 1) referred to it by the alternative vernacular name of Dew Worm, but from the descriptions of other synonyms, e.g. "*Raj inf.* 2 Lumbricus terrestris minor" and "*Sloan jam.* 2 p.189 Lumbricus terrestris minor rubicundus", it is clear that other species are involved.

2. Linnaeus (1766 : 1076), the first reviser, listed *Lumbricus terrestris* and included the statement "exit supra terram tempore nocturno pro copula" which refers to a particular aspect of the breeding behaviour of the Lob Worm which is different from that of many other species of earthworm, in particular representatives of the genus *Allolobophora* Eisen, 1874.

3. Müller (1774 : 24) listed the length and position of the clitellum and the number of body segments of three specimens which he examined when he restricted *Lumbricus terrestris*. By modern taxonomic standards the three worms would be considered to belong to different species. The characters of the first worm listed indicate that the specimen was immature so it cannot be identified with certainty. The second worm may have been a representative of a species of *Dendrobaena* Eisen, 1874 (or possibly of *Lumbricus* Linnaeus, 1758, or of *Octolasion* Orley, 1885 but certainly not of the genus *Allolobophora* Eisen, 1874), but the third is identifiable as a Lob Worm.

4. Savigny (1822* : 100) described the genus *Enterion* with *Lumbricus terrestris* (part): Linnaeus, 1766 : 1076 as the single included species for a series of earthworms from Egypt (p. 103). The description of the species is inadequate for it to be recognised but sufficient for any Swedish earthworm to be excluded. The type-species of *Enterion* (by monotypy) was clearly misidentified and the provisions of Article 70 apply.

*Sherborn (1897 : 287) concluded that the date of publication was 1822. Sherborn's paper has generally been overlooked and the date of the first description of *Enterion* is usually cited as 1820.

5. Savigny (1826 : 180) reported on a collection of earthworms from the Paris region and listed, among other species, *Enterion herculeum* and *Enterion terrestre* without attributing authorship to the names or indicating whether either was a *species nova*. Each brief diagnosis constituted a valid indication under Article 16 and as the specimens have survived, there is no doubt of the identities of the taxa. The new name *Enterion herculeum* was given to a Lob Worm while *Enterion terrestre* was given to an earthworm until recently usually regarded as a species of the genus *Allolobophora* Eisen, 1874 : 45, but now designated the type-species of *Nicodrilus* Bouché, 1972 : 315. Savigny has been the only author to use the name *Enterion*.

6. 'Oligochaeta', Lf. 10 of *Das Tierreich* by Michaelsen was published in 1900. In this work each valid species is provided with a full synonymy; on page 511 the synonymy of *Lumbricus terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758, contains the name *Enterion herculeum* Savigny, 1826, while on page 483 the synonymy of *Helodrilus* (*Allolobophora*) *longa* (Ude, 1855) contains the citation "1826, *Enterion terrestre* (err. non Savigny 1820!), Savigny." Michaelsen recognized that Savigny had misidentified his specimens and in doing so had misapplied the name *terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758. This interpretation has been widely accepted.

7. Stiles and Hassall (1903 : 118) designated *terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type-species of the genus *Lumbricus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Opinion 75). (The only other originally included species in the genus *Lumbricus* Linnaeus, 1758, was *marinus* Linnaeus, 1758, which is the type-species of the genus *Arenicola* Lamarck, 1801 : 324, by monotypy.)

8. Tetry (1937 : 151) re-examined the material and reported on the identities of the specimens which Savigny (1826) had briefly described from the Paris region. She applied the names *Lumbricus herculeus* (Savigny, 1826) to the Lob Worm and *Allolobophora terrestris* (Savigny, 1826) to a species allied to *Allolobophora longa* Ude, 1885 : 136.

9. Graff (1953 : 324) gave taxonomic reasons for accepting that Müller (1774), Michaelsen (1900) and other authors had correctly identified *Lumbricus terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758.

10. Bouché (1970 : 541) argued that *Lumbricus terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758 should be regarded as being indeterminate and that the name *terrestris* was not available. He concluded (in the English Summary) "in favour of the priority of the name [*Lumbricus herculeus*] Savigny [1826] but advises to use simultaneously the note: *Lumbricus terrestris* L., *em.* Michaelsen, 1900, which is not a priority name . . . ". The provisions of the Code were not considered in his discussion but "*arguments pratiques*" were employed.

11. (a) Bouché (1972 : 352) named the Lob Worm "*Lumbricus herculeus* (Savigny, 1826) Syn. *L. terrestris:* Linné, 1758, em. Michaelsen, 1900" in a comprehensive monograph on the ecology and systematics of the earthworms of France.

(b) Bouché (1972 : 315) described the new genus *Nicodrilus* and designated "*N. terrestris* (Savigny, 1826)", i.e. *Enterion terrestre* (Linnaeus) Savigny, 1826, as the type-species. The first available name in the synonymy containing

E. terrestre: Savigny, 1826, is *Allolobophora giardi* Ribaucourt, 1901 : 224, (M. B. Bouché, *personal communication*, 8 November, 1972.)

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is invited:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for *Nicodrilus* Bouché, 1972, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Allolobophora giardi* Ribaucourt, 1901, to be the type-species of the genus:

(2) to make the following entry in the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology as Name No. 213 (in confirmation of Opinion 75):

Lumbricus Linnaeus, 1758 (: 647) (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Stiles & Hassall, 1903 (: 118), *Lumbricus terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758;

(3) to place the generic name *Nicodrilus* Bouché, 1972 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Allolobophora giardi* Ribaucourt, 1901, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *terrestris* Linnaeus, 1758 (: 647), as published in the binomen *Lumbricus terrestris*, as interpreted by the neotype designated herein (type-species of *Lumbricus* Linnaeus, 1758);

(b) *giardi* Ribaucourt, 1901, as published in the binomen *Allolobophora giardi* (type-species of *Nicodrilus* Bouché, 1972);

(5) to place the family name LUMBRICIDAE Claus, 1880 (: 478) type-genus *Lumbricus* Linnaeus, 1758) on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology;

(6) to place the generic name *Enterion* Savigny, 1822 (: 100) (a junior objective synonym of *Lumbricus* Linnaeus, 1758) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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APPENDIX

DESIGNATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE NEOTYPE OF *LUMBRICUS TERRESTRIS* LINNAEUS, 1758 (ANNELIDA, OLIGOCHAETA).

NEOTYPE. Clitellate specimen. Lawn close to the Botanical Garden, Uppsala, Sweden. 13 Oct. 1972. Collectors: B. Axelsson, U. Lohm, T. Persson. British Museum (Natural History) Register No. 1973.1.1.

DESCRIPTION. *External characters* Length 165 mm, maximum diameter 9 mm (not fully relaxed) Segments 153, biannulate but the hinder annulus in each of segments *i-iv* is faintly subdivided and the dorsal surface is weakly triannulate. Body shape mainly cylindrical anteriorly with a flattened ventral surface, more depressed in the post-clitellar region especially the terminal portion which being flatter and broader is paddle-shaped. Cuticle with a bluish green iridescence; body wall heavily pigmented dorsally (specimen fixed in dilute formalin and preserved in 80% alcohol: vinous brown above and straw colour below, clitellum fleshy straw colour). Prostomium tanylobous with a transverse groove at the level of the anterior surface of the peristomium. First dorsal pore 7/8. Clitellum *xxxii-xxxvii*, saddle-shaped extending ventrally to setal line *b;* tubercula pubertatis single pair of low longitudinal ridges *xxxiii-xxxvi* laterally to setal line *b*.

Setae 8 per segment, closely paired in four double longitudinal rows along the body. Setal formula *aa : ab : bc : cd*, mainly 5 : 1·5 : 4 : 1 where *dd*=0·5 circumference but at the body extremities the setae are slightly larger and more widely paired, the formula at *cxl* being 4 : 1.3 : 2 : 1. On *xxvi ab* are modified as genital setae on (paired) low broad tumescences, on *xxv ab* are also slightly modified. Lateral setae (*cd*) not seen in the clitellar region.

Male pores paired transverse slits *xv* within *bc* having large elevated glandular lips, the anterior lips encroach onto *xiv* and the posterior lips onto *xvi*. Female pores small, paired *xiv* within *bc*, ½*ab* from *b*. Spermathecal pores paired, inconspicuous in furrows 9/10 and 10/11 in setal line *b*.

Internal characters. First septum 4/5, septa 6/7-9/10 and 20/21-22/23 strongly thickened. First three septa conical. A large pharynx leads into a slender oesophagus which is specialized in *x-xiii* with paired pouched calciferous glands in *x* and enlarged paired chambers in both *xi* and *xii*. Intestine begins in *xiv* swelling in *xv* and *xvi* to form a crop which leads into a muscular gizzard in *xvii-xix*. The intestinal wall in *xx-xxx* is constricted segmentally to form a series of chambers which become less distinct towards the anterior end of the clitellar region. The typhlosole extends mid-dorsally along the internal wall of the intestine between *xxi* and *cxviii*, in the pre-clitellar region its surface is highly convoluted.

Testes holandric, each pair of testes together with a pair of sperm funnels is contained within a single ventral testes sac in *x* and *xi* respectively. Seminal vesicles 3 pairs, those in *ix* and *xi* communicate with the anterior testes sac and those in *xii* with the posterior testes sac. Paired vasa efferentia lead from the

funnels in each testes sac, the anterior pair unite with the posterior pair to form a pair of vasa deferentia which pass along the ventral parietes to *xv*. Ovaries paired *xiii*, small, pendent from the posterior surface of septum 12/13 above the ventral parietes on each side of the major vessels; a pair of short, funnelled oviducts lead back from *xiii* to the exterior of *xiv*. Spermathecae paired *ix,x;* each is globular to bean-shaped with a short duct which passes into the ventral parietes by the hinder septum of the segment. Excretory system holonephridial.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am grateful to Dr. B. Axelsson, Dr. U. Lohm and Dr. T. Persson, Department of Entomology, University of Uppsala, for their kindness and co-operation in responding to my request for assistance by specially collecting the series of earthworms from which the neotype was subsequently selected and for presenting the specimens to the British Museum (Natural History).

NOTE In accordance with Recommendation 75A, specialists were consulted and the following agree that it is desirable to designate a neotype of *Lumbricus terrestris* L., 1758: Dr. M. B. Bouché, I.N.R.A., Dijon; Dr. G. E. Gates, 251, Silver Road, Bangor, Maine; Dr. O. Graff, Institut fur Bodenbiologie, Braunschweig; Dr. B. G. M. Jamieson, University of Queensland, Brisbane; Dr. J. D. Plisko, Institut zoologiczny PAN, Warszawa; Dr. S. Rundgren, Lunds Universitet, Lund; Dr. J. E. Satchell, Merlewood Research Station, Lancashire; Dr. C. Støp-Bowitz, Universitetet I Oslo, Oslo; Dr. D. E. Wilcke, Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität, Bonn; Dr. I. Zajonc, Vysokej skoly polnohospodarskej, Nitra; Dr. A. Zicsi, Institutum Zoosystematicum Universitatis, Budapest.

MEMORANDUM ON THE SPECIES NAME *LUMBRICUS TERRESTRIS*

By G. E. Gates (251 *Silver Road, Bangor, Maine, U.S.A.*)

Usage of *L. herculeus* for *L. terrestris* by certain French authors long bothered me and especially after the name of *L. terrestris* was removed from the list of nomina conservanda. About fifteen or so years ago I corresponded with a Swedish zoologist who, I thought, would collect what is commonly known as the night crawler, dew worm, etc. from the place where Linnaeus lived and might have made his observations (to be mentioned later), with the idea that the specimens would be properly preserved for deposition in some Swedish museum to serve as types. Years went by and nothing further was heard of the project from Sweden and after advancing age denied me further use of museum quarters, the file containing the correspondence was lost or discarded and I cannot even recall the name of the correspondent.

Lumbricus terrestris obviously must be retained as the type of *Lumbricus* if that generic name is to be retained. Objections by French authors to retention of *terrestris* is that no species is identifiable by the Linnean characterization of the species in 1758. Briefly, that view is incorrect. The definition of that year mentions

"adscendit noctu".

The only Swedish earthworm that is known to come regularly to the surface in night time, as a normal procedure and whenever climate permits, is the same one known all over North America, Asia, and everywhere in Europe today except in France as well as in much of Africa, as *L. terrestris*. *Allolobophora longa* has been said to come to the surface but it never has been shown to do so regularly and normally. Hundreds of thousands certainly, if not millions, of earthworms have been collected in North America. They have been "jacked" at night by people who know nothing about earthworm systematics. They do know that the worms they find feeding and copulating on the surface are night crawlers, obtainable only at night, and that they can sell the worms to organizations that supply specimens alive to anglers and experimenters or after preservation to universities, colleges and high schools for dissection. *A. longa* is present on this continent as also in Sweden, but never has been present in any of the many hundreds of specimens "jacked" at night that I have personally examined and that were examined for me by others.

In the 12th edition of the System (1767, p. 1077) an emended definition contains a more definite statement.

exit supra terram tempore nocturno pro copula".

To this day, no other earthworm species that is present in Sweden has been found to come to the surface to copulate. In fact, I do not know of any other European species that has been shown to do so. I have dug copulating earthworms (even including some that are male sterile) out of the soil, manure, compost, etc., but they always were of other species, never of *L. terrestris*.

REQUEST THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION RULE TO CORRECT HOMONYMY IN THE FAMILY-GROUP NAME DREPANIDAE, CURRENTLY IN USE IN INSECTA AND PISCES Z. N. (S.) 1958

By C. G. Gruchy (*Ichthyology Unit, National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa, Canada*)

When homonyms between family-group names result from similarity, but not identity, of genus-group names, the case is to be referred to the Commission (International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 1964, Art. 55(a)). Such a case exists between the family-group name DREPANIDAE, in current use in Insecta (Lepidoptera) and in Pisces (Perciformes). The case is simplified somewhat by the fact that the family-group name DREPANIDAE as it applies to Insecta (Lepidoptera) is on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology. Several other family-group names, similar to DREPANIDAE, have also been ruled upon by the Commission. The facts of the case are as follows:

1. In Opinion 610 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18**(4) : 267 (1961)) the family-group name DREPANIDAE (correction of DREPANIDULIDI) Boisduval [Nov., 1828] (type genus *Drepana* Schrank, 1802 (Name No. 1442, Official List of Generic Names in Zoology)) (Insecta, Lepidoptera) was placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology (Name No. 307).

2. In Opinion 610 the family-group name DREPANIDIDAE Gadow, 1891 (type genus *Drepanis* Temminck, 1820 (Name No. 1440, Official List of Generic Names in Zoology)) (Aves) was placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology (Name No. 306).

3. In Opinion 610 the following family-group name, among others, was placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology: DREPANIDAE Mayr, 1943 (type genus *Drepanis* Temminck, 1820) (Name No. 337).

4. *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831 (*in :* Cuvier, G., and A. Valenciennes, 1831, *Hist. Nat. Poissons* 7 : 132) (Pisces, Perciformes) is the type-genus of the family-group taxon DREPANIDAE Gill, 1872, *in : Smithsonian Misc. Coll.* 1874, **11**, (247) : 8. The type-species of *Drepane* Cuvier is *Chaetodon punctatus* Linnaeus, 1758, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1917, *Genera Fishes* **1** : 136.

5. Several authors subsequent to Cuvier (*in :* Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831) were of the opinion that *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831, was a homonym of *Drepana* Schrank, 1802, and proposed substitute names as follows:

Drepanichthys Bonaparte, 1831 (Saggio d'una distribuzione metodica degli Animali Vertebrati . . . *Giorn. arcad. sienze, lettre ed arti* **52** : 172;

Enixe Gistel, 1848 (*Naturg. Thierr. hohere Schulen* : IX)[1].

Harpochirus Cantor, 1849 (Catalogue Malayan Fishes, *J. Roy. Asiat. Soc., Bengal* **18** : 1144.

However, if a difference between genus-group names is due to a single

[1]Original reference unavailable, information from Jordan, 1917, *Genera Fishes*, II : 233–234

letter, those names are not homonyms (Art. 57(d)). Thus *Drepana* Schrank, 1802, and *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831, are not homonyms, and the three above-mentioned names proposed as substitutes for *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831, are junior objective synonyms of that name.

6. Cope, 1869 (Supplement on some new species of American and African fishes, *Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc.* **9** : 401) described from "West African Seas", a new genus and species, *Cryptosmilia luna*, apparently based on specimens of *Drepana punctata* (Linn.). Neither Fowler (1936, Marine Fishes West Africa, *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* **70** : 899) nor Poll (1954, *Expéd. Océan. Belge Eaux Côtières Africaines Atlantique Sud* **4**, Fasc. 3A : 372) has considered *C. luna* valid, and my own observations of limited material of this family from West Africa suggest that *C. luna* is conspecific with *D. punctata*. Therefore *Cryptosmilia* Cope, 1869 is herein viewed as a junior subjective synonym of *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831.

7. *Drepane*, as used by Cuvier, 1831, is an exact transliteration, but an incorrect latinization of the Greek δρεπάνη a sickle (International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 1964, Appendix 8) while *Drepana*, as used by Schrank, 1802, is a correct latinization. However, according to Article 32(a)ii (International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 1964) the original spelling is to be retained despite improper latinization.

In view of the facts set out above, I request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to:

(1) rule under its plenary powers that the stem of the genus-group name *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831 for the purposes of Article 29 is DREPANE-;

(2) place the generic name *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831 (gender feminine) type-species by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1917, *Chaetodon punctatus* Linnaeus, 1758, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) place the specific name *punctatus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Systema Naturae* Ed. X, **1** : 273) as published in the binomen *Chaetodon punctatus* (type-species of *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Drepanichthys* Bonaparte, 1831, a junior objective synonym of *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831;

(b) *Enixe* Gistel, 1848, a junior objective synonym of *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831;

(c) *Harpochirus* Cantor, 1849, a junior objective synonmy of *Drepane* Cuvier;

(5) place the following name on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology:

DREPANEIDAE Gill, 1874 (emendation under the plenary powers of DREPANIDAE), type-genus *Drepane* Cuvier, 1831;

(6) place the following name on the Official List of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology:

DREPANIDAE Gill, 1874 (an incorrect original spelling for DREPANIDAE as a consequence of the ruling under the plenary powers in (1) above).

NIPPONAPHERA HABE, 1961 (GASTROPODA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2007

By H. A. Rehder (*Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

1. At the suggestion of Mr. Richard E. Petit of North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, U.S.A., I submit this application to set aside the original type designation of *Nipponaphera* Habe, 1961.

2. Habe (1961a, App. p. 27) proposed the genus *Nipponaphera*, citing *Nipponaphera lyrata* (Adams & Reeve, 1850) as type; the diagnosis, discussion and type designation are in Japanese. On p. 72, and plate 35, figure 18 of the main part of the same work the type-species is listed and figured, and on page 73 and plate 36, figures 4 and 8, two other species are listed and figured: *N. teramachii* n. sp. and *N. semipellucida* (Adams & Reeve). On page 27 of the Appendix the species *teramachii* is placed in *Trigonaphera*, leaving only two species in his new genus *Nipponaphera*.

3. Later in 1961 Habe (1961b, p. 435) identified the type-species as *N. funiculata* (Hinds), making *Cancellaria lyrata* Ad. & Rve. a junior synonym. As early as 1885 Tryon (1885, p. 83) considered *Cancellaria lyrata* Ad. & Rve., described as coming from the China Seas (Adams & Reeve, 1850, p. 42, pl. 10, fig. 4), to be a synonym of *C. funiculata* Hinds (1843, p. 48; 1844, p. 43, pl. 12, figs. 5–6) from Magdalena Bay, Baja, California, Mexico. Keen figures *Trigonostoma funiculatum* (Hinds) in her book on tropical West American mollusks, in the first edition (Keen, 1958, p. 442, fig. 709), expressing the belief that the locality might be in error. Following Shasky's confirmation of the presence of this species in the Gulf of California (Shasky, 1961, p. 19), Keen, in the new edition of her book (Keen, 1971, p. 656, fig. 1482), lists it as *Trigonostoma* (*Olssonella*) *funiculatum* Hinds without question, following Petit's classification (Petit 1970, p. 84).

4. Thus *Cancellaria funiculata* appears to be a West American species, and have as junior synonym *C. lyrata* Adams & Reeve, whose type locality, "China Seas" is erroneous. This species has been assigned to the genus *Olssonella* Petit, 1970 (Petit, l.c.).

5. The species that Habe described and figured as *Nipponaphera lyrata* (Adams & Reeve) and later called *N. funiculata* (Hinds) is not the same as the West American species, and has been renamed *N. habei* Petit, 1972 (Petit, 1972, p. 103).

6. As Petit has pointed out (Petit, 1972, p. 104), if the present type designation is allowed to stand *Nipponaphera* would replace *Olssonella* Petit, 1970, for an American group of cancellarids, and the Japanese group would require a new name.

7. In order to retain the name *Nipponaphera* Habe for the largely Japanese group, and conforming to Article 70 (a) (i), I suggest that the nominal species actually designated as the type-species, wrongly named by Habe *Nipponaphera*

lyrata (Adams & Reeve), and renamed *Nipponaphera habei* Petit, 1972, be selected as the type-species of *Nipponaphera* Habe.

8. In order to achieve this the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species made prior to the present Ruling for the genus *Nipponaphera* Habe, 1961, and having done so to designate *Nipponaphera habei* Petit (=*N. lyrata* Habe, 1961, not *Cancellaria lyrata* Adams & Reeve, 1850) as type-species of *Nipponaphera;*

(2) to place the generic name *Nipponaphera* Habe, 1961 (gender: feminine), type species by designation under the plenary powers in (2) above, *Nipponaphera habei* Petit, 1972, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *habei* Petit, 1972, as published in the binomen *Nipponaphera habei* (type-species of *Nipponaphera* Habe, 1961) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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MACGILLIVRAYA GROTE, 1894 (INSECTA, COLLEMBOLA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2008

By Willem N. Ellis (*Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoölogie, het Zoölogisch Museum, University of Amsterdam*) and
Peter F. Bellinger (*Biology Department, San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California*)

The nominal genus *Macgillivraya* was created by Grote, 1894, as a new name for *Triaena* Tullberg, 1871, nec Hübner, 1818. Von Dalla Torre considered *Macgillivraya* Grote as a homonym of a genus of Mollusca, described by Forbes in 1852, and replaced it by *Friesea* in 1895. The validity of the well-known generic name *Friesea* is threatened now by considerable doubt concerning the homonymy of *Macgillivraya*.

2. In the fifth appendix of the second volume of the *Narrative of the Voyage of the Rattlesnake* Forbes amply described the new genus *Macgillivrayia*; this spelling is repeated on page 386 in the explanation of the accompanying plate. The two volumes of the Narrative are dated 1852; the volumes in the library of the Teyler's Stichting in Haarlem both bear an autogram "John Gray 1852".

3. The genus is also briefly discussed in the *Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science* of 1852, but this time the spelling *Macgillivraya* is used. The few lines of this note, which we reproduce below, are so vague that it seems very questionable that they can be seen as a formal description:

> "Among the collections made by Mr. Macgillivray is a new genus of Gasteropodous Mollusks, floaters in the manner of *Ianthina*, but having close affinities of shell, animal and operculum with *Jeffreysia*. It appears to throw new light on the nature of *Macluria* and the so-called Palaeozoic Littorinae. Prof. Forbes proposes to name this curious shell *Macgillivraya*".

Dr. Willis, secretary of the British Association, kindly informed us that this report was published in 1852 indeed. (Some confusion exists in literature on this point, e.g. in the paper of Troschel, 1852, because the note of Forbes was read July 1851).

4. Consequently, the spelling *Macgillivraya* Forbes has no status in nomenclature, unless the note in the Report of the British Association amounts to a description (which is questionable), and unless at the same time this publication takes precedence over the Narrative of the Rattlesnake Voyage (which we could not prove or disprove). We do not know of a first reviser who accepted one of either spellings as the correct name, nor do we know of a deliberate emendation, made prior to 1894 giving status to the name *Macgillivraya*. (The statement in the Nomenclator of Schulze, Kükenthal and Heider, 1932 (3 : 1929) that such an emendation was made by de Marschall, 1873 in his Nomenclator is incorrect). The new genus of Forbes originally attracted considerable attention because it was interpreted as a representative of a distinct group of Mollusca (Petit de la Saussaye, 1853, Macdonald, 1855, 1856, Adams, 1857), and Adams & Adams even erected the family MACGILLIVRAYIIDAE to

receive this and some related genera, in 1854. However, it was soon realized that this genus represents a group of larval forms of uncertain position (probably near *Tonna*), and the genus name disappeared from malacological practice (Fischer, 1884). Until now both spellings are in use, whenever the genus is referred to (e.g. Allan, 1959, *Treatise on invertebrate palaeontology*, 1960).

5. The conclusion is, that in all probability *Macgillivraya* Forbes has no status in nomenclature, with the result that *Macgillivraya* Grote is not preoccupied. This implies that the well-known cosmopolitan genus *Friesea*, which contains approximately 70 species-group taxa and is the type genus of the subfamily FRIESEINAE Massoud, 1967, would have to be renamed. *Macgillivraya* Grote has remained unchallenged for only one year, and has virtually never been used as a valid name. Since reintroduction of this name evidently is not in the interest of a stable nomenclature, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, the nominal genus *Macgillivraya* Grote, 1894;

(2) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the names *Macgillivraya* Grote, 1894 (suppressed under (1) above) and *Triaena* Tullberg, 1871 (a junior honomym of *Triaena* Hübner, 1818);

(3) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Friesea* von Dalla Torre, 1895, type-species by monotypy, through *Triaena*, *Triaena mirabilis* Tullberg, 1871 (gender: feminine);

(4) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *mirabilis* Tullberg, 1871, as published in the combination *Triaena mirabilis* (type-species of *Friesea* von Dalla Torre, 1895).

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HAEMATOPINUS EURYSTERNUS (DENNY, 1842) (HAEMATOPINIDAE, ANOPLURA, INSECTA): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS.[1] Z.N.(S.) 2009

By Ke Chung Kim and Christian F. Weisser[2] (*The Frost Entomological Museum, Department of Entomology, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.* 16802, *U.S.A.*)

1. The objective of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to preserve the well known names *Haematopinus eurysternus* (Nitzsch, 1818) (Haematopinidae) and *Solenopotes capillatus* Enderlein, 1904 (Linognathidae) by suppressing Burmeister's brief description and the material of Nitzsch, and validating *H. eurysternus* (short-nosed cattle louse) in the sense of Denny (1842, *Monographia Anoplurorum Britanniae*, pp. 29–30, Plate 24, Fig. 5) and authors, *nec* Nitzsch (1818 and 1864). The facts of this case became apparent while engaged in revisional studies of Haematopinidae and Linognathidae. These facts are set out below.

2. Nitzsch (1818, *Magazin der Entomologie*, von E. F. Germar, Halle, Germany **3** : 305) mentioned a louse from "Bovis Tauri" under the name *Pediculus eurysternus* without description and figures. A note to this species was published posthumously in 1864, and this note showed very clearly that *Pediculus eurysternus* Nitzsch (1818) was meant to be the little blue cattle louse, presently known as *Solenopotes capillatus* Enderlein (1904). Nitzsch states (1864, *Zeitschr. für die gesamten Naturwissenschaften* **23** : 27–28) that: " . . . eine Kuh besass eine ganz eigentümliche Laus, welche bei flüchtiger Vergleichung der Hirschlaus nah verwandt scheint."; (translation: ". . . . a cow harboured a rather strange louse which seems on the first glance to be closely related to the louse of the red deer."). It is true that *Solenopotes capillatus* from cattle resembles *Solenopotes burmeisteri* (Fahrenholz, 1819) from the European red deer in general appearance. However, *P. eurysternus* Nitzsch (1818) is a nomen nudum.

3. Through the courtesy of Prof. Dr. Hüsing, Martin-Luther-Universität in Halle-Wittenberg, Germany, the original material apparently used by Nitzsch was available to us for study. The 3 females and 3 nymphs were found in the bottle bearing a handwritten label apparently by Giebel. They were completely dried out but still in fairly good condition. Three females and 2 nymphs were unmistakably *Haematopinus eurysternus* (Nitzsch) (*nec* Denny, 1842) (= *Solenopotes capillatus* Enderlein). One nymph was apparently *Linognathus vituli* (Linnaeus, 1758).

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4. Stephens (1829, *Systematic Catalogue of British Insects* **2** : 239) listed *Haematopinus eurysternus* as "9325. 5 *eurysternus*. (Germ. M. (Nitz.) iii. 305?).

5. Burmeister (1838, *Genera quaedam Insectorum* **1** (4) : *Pediculus*, No. 14) listed *P. eurysternus* as "14 *P. eurysternus*: capite cum thorace latissimo pedibusque testaceo, abdomine albo; spiraculis in segmentorum margine prominentibus. Long. 2/3'''. An *Ped. Vitul.* Linn.? Habit. in Bove tauro." He recognized the work of Nitzsch (1818) and referred *P. eurysternus* to the little blue cattle louse, presently known as *Solenopotes capillatus*.

According to the Code (Article 12), *Pediculus eurysternus* Nitzsch (1818) is obviously a *nomen nudum*, and Burmeister's work must be considered the first description of this species. Thus, the author of *Pediculus eurysternus* should be Burmeister (1838) *not* Nitzsch (1818, 1864). According to the strict application of the Code the name *Solenopotes capillatus* Enderlein (1904, *Zool. Anz.* **28** (4) : 143–144) should become a junior synonym of *Haematopinus eurysternus* (Burmeister, 1838).

6. Denny (1842, *Monographia Anoplurorum Britanniae* p. 29–30, Plate 25, Fig. 5) described and illustrated a "Louse of the Ox" under the name *Haematopinus eurysternus*. He states that: " . . . abdomen . . . with four longitudinal rows of fuscous horny excrescences, the lateral ones surrounding the spiracula..." Although works of Stephens, Nitzsch, and Burmeister were cited, the louse that Denny described was in fact the species known today as *Haematopinus eurysternus*. Thus, Denny was the first author who used the name *Haematopinus eurysternus* for the short-nosed cattle louse.

7. Gurlt (1843, *Magazin für die gesamte Tierheilkunde* **9** (1) : 10) described and illustrated *Haematopinus eurysternus* sensu Denny, but attributed the authorship of this species to Nitzsch (1818).

8. Giebel (1874, *Insecta Epizoa*: 41–42, pl. 2, fig. 8) apparently had access to Nitzsch's original material, notes, and illustrations. In "Insecta Epizoa, Die auf Säugetieren und Vögeln schmarotzenden Insekten, nach Christian L. Nitzsch's Nachlass," Giebel described and illustrated *Haematopinus eurysternus* (Nitzsch) sensu Nitzsch (1818), which was subsequently described as *Solenopotes capillatus* Enderlein, 1904. Giebel stated that "Die Baine nehmen vom ersten bis zum dritten Paare an Dicke zu, doch nicht im Grade wie bei der Hirschlaus . . . Der Hinterleib ist bei den Weibchen breit oval . . . scharf segmentiert, doch dadurch an den Rändern nur gekerbt, wogegen am Rande des dritten bis achten Segments je ein röhriges, braunes Spiraculum hervorragt. Die Farbe ist hellbraun . . . und bei gefülltem Magen bläulich unrein.": (English translation: "Thickness of legs increasing from first to third pair, yet not in the degree as found in the louse of the red deer . . . The female abdomen is broad oval . . . strictly segmented, on the margins only crenated, but on the margin of the 3rd to the 8th segment each with a protruding tubuliform brown spiracle. The colour is light brown . . . and dirty bluish when the stomach is filled."). Giebel further stated in his discussion that "Die von ihm (Nitzsch; our insert) gegebene Abbildung ist nach den annoch vorhandenen Spiritusexemplaren wie alle Nitzsch'schen Zeichnungen sehr getreu und weicht von Denny's Beschreibung und Abbildung so erheblich ab, dass man an der Identität beider gerechte Zweifel haben muss.": (English translation: "The figures given by him (Nitzsch)

are in agreement with the original alcohol specimens before me and very precise as all other drawings of Nitzsch, differing from Denny's description and figures so much that the identity of both is truly in question."). Giebel herewith pointed out the discrepancy between Nitzsch's and Denny's descriptions, and expressed his doubt about the identity of what was known as 'eurysternus' (*Pediculus eurysternus* Nitzsch, 1818; *Haematopinus eurysternus* Denny, 1842—*nec* Nitzsch, 1818).

9. Piaget (1880, *Les Pédiculines*: 648, Pl. 53, Fig. 1) used the name *Haematopinus eurysternus* sensu Denny (1842).

10. Enderlein (1904, *Zool. Anz.* **28** : 144, Figs. 14 and 15) described, as new to science, *Solenopotes capillatus* for the little blue cattle louse, which was already described as *Haematopinus eurysternus* Nitzsch by Burmeister (1834) and Nitzsch (1864). Thus *S. capillatus* in fact became a junior synonym of *H. eurysternus* (Burmeister).

11. The common usage of the name *Haematopinus eurysternus* sensu Denny (1842) for the short-nosed cattle louse has remained unchanged since Denny (1842) except for Giebel (1874), and *Solenopotes capillatus* Enderlein has been unquestionably used since 1904. This usage has been widely accepted by entomologists, biologists, veterinarians, livestock specialists, and others throughout the world. These names have been uniformly used in the extensive literature of parasitology, entomology, systematics, veterinary medicine, livestock science and others for more than a century in the sense of Denny (1842) and Enderlein (1904). The works of Nitzsch (1864) and Giebel (1874) apparently did not influence subsequent workers in the use of these names.

12. The following major references used *Haematopinus eurysternus* sensu Denny and *Solenopotes capillatus* Enderlein:

Osborn, H. 1896. Insects affecting domestic animals, *Bulletin of USDA Division of Entomology*, **5** (new series) : 172–175.

Ferris, G. F. 1919–1935. *Contributions Toward a Monograph of the Sucking Lice*, Stanford University Publications **2** (6) : 448–452.

Ferris, G. F. 1951. The sucking lice, *Mem. Pac. Coast Ent. Soc.* **1.**

Fahrenholz, H. 1939. *Mitteilungen Ent. Verein Bremen* **20** : 34.

Stojanovich, C. J., and Pratt, H. D. 1965. *Key to the Anoplura of North America*, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, p. 5, 22.

Herms, W. B. 1915. (subsequent editions to 1967). *Medical Entomology* Macmillan, New York.

James, M. T., and Harwood, R. F. 1969. *Herm's Medical Entomology*. 6th ed. Macmillan, N.Y. P. 143.

Busvine, J. R. 1966. *Insects and Hygiene*. Methuen, London, p. 253.

Chandler, A. C., and Read, C. P. 1961. *Introduction to Parasitology*. J. Wiley and Sons, New York and London, p. 633.

Waterhouse, D. F. 1970. *The Insects of Australia*. Melbourne Univ. Press, Carlton, Victoria, Australia, p. 376–386.

Richards, O. W., and Davies, R. G. 1964. A. D. Imms. *A General Textbook of Entomology*. Methuen Co. Ltd., London, p. 414–417.

Tillyard, R. J. 1926. *The insects of Australia and New Zealand*. Angus and Robertson Ltd., Sydney, Australia.

Freund, L. 1918. Eine seltene Rinderlaus in Böhmen. *Lotos Naturwiss. Ztschr.* **66** : 40–41.

Freund, L. 1935. 13. Ordnung. Läuse, Anoplura. *In* Brohmer et al. : *Die Tierwelt Mitteleuropas.* **4** (3) : IX, 1–26 (18/19).

Jancke, O. 1938. Die Anopluren Deutschlands. *In* F. Dahl : *Die Tierwelt Deutschlands und der angrenzenden Meeresteile*, **35** : 43–76 (57/61/62).

Haematopinus eurysternus sensu Denny and authors is commonly used in many hundreds of entomological and veterinary publications during the past 130 years.

13. *Solenopotes capillatus* Enderlein, 1904 is the type-species of the genus *Solenopotes* Enderlein. Any nomenclatorial change for *S. capillatus* related to *Haematopinus eurysternus* will cause a great confusion in the literature and hamper the progress of science.

14. The strict application of the Code in this case will cause endless confusion in the literature, and will retard the progress in the understanding of Anoplura. Therefore, the present usage of the names *Haematopinus eurysternus* (Nitzsch, 1818) *sensu* Denny (1842) and authors for the short-nosed cattle louse and *Solenopotes capillatus* Enderlein for the little blue cattle louse should remain unchanged for stability of the nomenclature in Anoplura.

15. For the reasons set forth in the present application the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *eurysternus* Burmeister, 1838, as published in the binomen *Pediculus eurysternus*, and any other use of that combination before Denny, 1842, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Solenopotes* Enderlein, 1904 (gender: masculine), type-species, by monotypy, *Solenopotes capillatus* Enderlein, 1904, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *eurysternus* Denny, 1842, as published in the binomen *Haematopinus eurysternus*, as interpreted by the lectotype designated herein;

(b) *capillatus* Enderlein, 1904, as published in the binomen *Solenopotes capillatus* (type-species of *Solenopotes* Enderlein, 1904);

(3) to place the specific name *eurysternus* Burmeister, 1838, as published in the binomen *Pediculus eurysternus* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

Lectotype Designation: *Haematopinus eurysternus* Denny, 1842, lectotype, female, Britain, "1852–98", Denny Collection; paralectotype, female, Britain, "1852–98", Denny Collection. These specimens are deposited in the Denny Collection of the British Museum (Natural History). The description of this species is referred to Ferris (1933, *Contributions Toward a Monograph of the Sucking Lice*, Part 6, pp. 450–2, Figs. 263, 264).

16. This proposal has been supported by the following scientists:

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GAMMARUS SETOSUS DEMENTIEVA, 1931 (CRUSTACEA: AMPHIPODA): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2015

By N. L. Tzvetkova (*Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, USSR*)

Gammarus setosus Dementieva, 1931 is a name which has firmly entered world literature on amphipods for designating a common boreoarctic species of shallow water gammarids circumpolar in the Arctic and distributed also in the North Pacific along the coast of Asia to the Okhotsk Sea and along the coast of America to the Gulf of Alaska (Bousfield and Hubbard, 1968, *Nat. Mus. Canada, Nat. Hist. Papers*, No. 40: I-II; Tzvetkova, 1968, *Zool. journ.* **47** (3) : 640, etc.). This species however has a senior synonym—*G. spetsbergensis* Vosseler, 1889, which was described by Vosseler much earlier from the area of Spitsbergen from two specimens which were small for this species (Vosseler, 1889, *Arch. Naturg.* **55**, Bd. I, Hft. 2 : 151).

2. *G. setosus* was separated by T. F. Dementieva (1931, *Trans. State Oceanographical Institute, Moscow*, **1**, issue 2–3: 74–82, figures 7, 8 l.c.) on material from the west coast of Novaya Zemlya (Belushya Gulf). Though the author did not give a complete description and figures of this species the separation of this species complies with the requirements of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature accepted at the 15th International Zoological Congress (Articles 11 and 13), as there was shown the main specific character—feathery setae on the apex of the lobes of the telson and the separation of this species from the close forms of "*locusta*" by some other characters. Later in 1940 Stephensen gave figures and a more complete description of the characters of this species (which he treated as a subspecies of *G. locusta*) from the coast of Spitsbergen (Stephensen, 1940, *Tromsö Museums Scrifter*, **3** (3) : 315, 321, fig. 41).

3. *Gammarus spetsbergensis* Vosseler, 1889 (*Arch. Naturg.* **55**, Bd. I, Hft. 2 : 158, taf. 8, fig. 25–31) was described from two small specimens (8 mm in length) from the area of Spitsbergen at a depth of 85 m. The main specific character—feathery setae on the apex of the lobes of the telson was noted on the figure and in the text (Vosseler, *l.c.*, pl. 8, fig. 30). On the basis of this character and the position of tufts of setae on the distal half of the upper edge of the first segment of the peduncle of antenna I (Vosseler, l.c., fig. 27) (this character was in addition introduced by me during the revision of the gammarids of the "*zaddachi*-group" as a stable character of *G. setosus*, usable even for juveniles) the identity of these two species, one described by Vosseler and the other separated by Dementieva, is unquestionable. The identity of these species was indicated further by Stephensen (1940, p. 323).

4. In the same paper Stephensen treats *G. spetsbergensis* of Vosseler as a synonym of *G. locusta setosus* Dementieva, considering the description of Vosseler not complete enough for the acknowledgment of his species: "The original description is rather brief, and the figures . . . are few, reproduced on a

small scale and on the whole representing appendages of rather slight specific importance. But the identity of the species is certain, for the telson (Vosseler, p. 8, fig. 30) has feathery setae . . ." (Stephensen, 1940 : 323, 321).

5. At present the name "*setosus*" introduced by Dementieva has been mentioned in publications more than 36 times by 23 different authors for the period of 41 years after separation of *G. setosus*, while the name *G. spetsbergensis* was mentioned only 4 times during 83 years and described by 4 authors: Vosseler (in the original description); Stephensen (l.c.) where he treats this species as a synonym of *G. locusta setosus;* Stebbing, 1906, *Das Tierreich*, **21** : 742 ("Addenda et Corrigenda"), and J. L. Barnard (1958, *Allan Hancock Found. Publ.*, occ. Pap., 19 : 55) in the list of specific names reduced to synonyms.

6. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not those of the Law of Homonymy, the specific name *spetsbergensis* Vosseler, 1889 (*Arch. Naturg.* **55,** Bd. I, Hft. 2 : 158), as published in the binomen *Gammarus spetsbergensis;*

(2) to place the following specific name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology: *setosus* Dementieva, 1931 (*Trans. State Oceanogr. Institute* **I,** issue 2–3 : 74–82, fig. 7–8, part.), as published in the binomen *Gammarus setosus;*

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *spetsbergensis* Vosseler, 1889, as suppressed under (1) above.

Prof. E. F. Gurjanova and Dr. Y. I. Starobogatov, both of whom I consulted, support this proposal.

RHOPALIDIA LEPELETIER, 1836 (HYMENOPTERA : VESPIDAE): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2017

By O. W. Richards (*University of London, London, England*)

Guérin-Méneville (*in* Duperrey, 1831 : Plate IX, fig. 8) published the generic name *Ropalidia* for the single new species, *R. maculiventris* (see Bequaert, 1918 : 244). Since Bequaert pointed this out, the name *Ropalidia* has been used instead of *Icaria* de Saussure, 1853 : 22, plates 4, 5, for a large genus, containing many species in all tropical countries except America.

2. Lepeletier (1836 : 538) published a genus *Rhopalidia* for (p. 539) *Rh. rufithorax* and *Rh. pallens*, two American species, now known as *Polybia sericea* (Olivier, 1791) and *Stelopolybia* (*Angiopolybia*) *pallens* (Lep.), respectively. This was an independent foundation, based on quite different insects from *Ropalidia*. Although in 1838–9 (in the text accompanying the plates of Duperrey's work) Guérin-Méneville adopted Lepeletier's spelling, he pointed out that his own species, *R. maculiventris* was too different to require comparison with the two described by Lepeletier.

3. Schultz (1912 : 60), discussing Lepeletier's genus, pointed out that *Rh. rufithorax* Lep. had already been synonymised with *Polybia sericea* (Olivier) by de Saussure and that *Rh. pallens* Lep. was a synonym of *Polybia infernalis* de Saussure, 1854. This latter species had been included by Ducke (1910 : 517) in his new genus *Stelopolybia*. Schulz therefore suggests that *Rh. pallens* Lep. should be regarded as the type of *Rhopalidia* which should replace *Stelopolybia*. Under a more recent system, *Angiopolybia* Araújo, 1946 (type *Rhopalidia pallens* Lep.) has been separated from *Stelopolybia* Ducke and *Rhopalidia* Lep. would replace the generic name *Angiopolybia*.

4. However, it is highly undesirable to have two different genera within the Vespidae called *Ropalidia* and *Rhopalidia*. Lepeletier's genus has not appeared in the literature, apart from Schulz's reference, except as a synonym of *Polybia* Lepeletier in von Dalla Torre's Catalogue (1894).

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested to:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the name *Rhopalidia* Lepeletier, 1836, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) place the generic name *Rhopalidia* Lepeletier, 1836 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid generic names in Zoology.

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LACHRYMA SOWERBY, [1832] (MOLLUSCA): PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY. Z.N.(S.) 2018

By W. O. Cernohorsky (*Auckland Institute and Museum, Auckland, New Zealand*)

The genus-group name *Lachryma* was first introduced into binominal malacological literature through publication in synonymy (Article 11(d) of the Code of ICZN) by Sowerby [1832]. The original entry reads as follows:

"5——— [Erato] Lachryma Gray. *Lachryma trifasciata*, Humphrey, MSS, Conch. Illust. f.48."

2. The genus-group name *Lachryma* was thus erected by Sowerby (*op.cit.*) through publication in synonymy of *Erato lachryma* Gray in Sowerby, 1832 (9th November 1832). The genus-group name *Lachryma* has remained unused since it was considered synonymous with the chronologically prior *Erato* Risso, 1826; it was once again re-introduced into literature by Iredale (1931), but without its original date and authorship. After 1931 and prior to 1961, the genus-group name *Lachryma* Sowerby, has been treated as an available name with its original date and authorship or treated as a senior synonym by the following authors:

Cotton & Godfrey (1932); Iredale (1935); Allan (1956 and 1959) and Cotton (1958 and 1959).

After 1961 the genus-group name *Lachryma* has been accepted and used by Iredale & McMichael (1962) and Cernohorsky (1968 and 1971).

3. Schilder (1927) proposed the genus-group name *Proterato* (type-species *Erato neozelanica* Suter, 1917) for the same group of species which are referable to *Lachryma* Sowerby. *Proterato* Schilder is either considered a subjective synonym of *Lachryma* or is used as a subgenus of the latter for Austral-Neozelanic fossil species (Cernohorsky, 1971). Schilder, (1936) considered *Lachryma* Sowerby not to be an available name because of publication in synonymy and continued to use *Proterato* Schilder in his own publications. *Proterato* Schilder has also been used by Fleming (1966). In their latest publication on Recent and fossil Cypraeacea, M. and F. A. Schilder (1971) continue to consider *Lachryma* Sowerby as not validly established and therefore unavailable for taxonomic usage.

4. The type-species of *Lachryma* Sowerby, has been cited as either *Erato lachryma* Gray in Sowerby, [1832], by tautonymy or as *Lachryma trifasciata* "Humphrey MS", Sowerby [1832] by monotypy. Since a type-fixation by monotypy takes precedence over a type-fixation by tautonymy, *Lachryma trifasciata* Sowerby, [1832] (= *Erato lachryma* Gray in Sowerby, [1832]) should be considered as the type-species of *Lachryma* Sowerby, by monotypy.

Erato lachryma Gray in Sowerby, having been published simultaneously with *Lachryma trifasciata* Sowerby, has priority over the latter by virtue of the first reviser action of Reeve, 1842 (:261).

5. The date of erection of *Lachryma* Sowerby is also in dispute and the date

is variously cited as 1832 (Iredale, 1935; Cernohorsky, 1968, 1971) or as 1837 (Schilder, 1936; M. & F. A. Schilder, 1971). The genus-group name *Lachryma* was erected in "A catalogue of the Recent species of Cypraeadae" which was issued together with G. B. Sowerby's "Conchological Illustrations". In the plate explanations to part 7 of the "Conchological Illustrations" dated 9th November 1832, the following note is printed at the bottom of the page: "N.B. A part of the Catalogue of Cypraeidae is given with this". Shaw (1909) considers pages 1–8 of the catalogue to have been issued with part 7 and suggests that pages 9–18 of the catalogue have probably appeared with part 8 of the "Conchological Illustrations" (prior to 30th November 1832). Since it has been established through internal evidence that the first part of the catalogue appeared already on the 9th November 1832, the Commission is requested to set the date of publication of "A catalogue of the Recent species of Cypraeadae", which appeared in G. B. Sowerby's "Conchological Illustrations", as the 30th November 1832, under the provisions of Article 21(e) of the Code of ICZN.

6. The continued usage of the chronologically prior *Lachryma* Sowerby [1832], by some authors and usage of the later subjective synonym *Proterato* Schilder, 1927, by others, is untenable and nomenclatorially confusing. It has been demonstrated that the genus-group name *Lachryma* Sowerby, and the species-name *trifasciata* Sowerby, have been used prior to 1961 with their original date and authorship by 4 different authors in 6 different publications. The Commission is therefore requested to consider *Lachryma* Sowerby to be an available name as from 30 November 1832, as it has satisfied the provisions of Article 11(d) of the Code of ICZN, and the Commission is further requested:

(1) to place the following generic name on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

Lachryma Sowerby [1832] (gender: feminine), type-species by monotypy *Lachryma trifasciata* Sowerby [1832];

(2) to place the following specific name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

lachryma Gray in Sowerby, 1832, as published in the binomen *Erato lachryma*.

References

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Fleming, C. A. 1966. *N.Z. Dep. sci. ind. Res. Bull.* **173** : 52

Iredale, T. 1931. *Rec. Austral. Mus.* **18** : 223

Iredale, T. 1935. *Austral. Zool.* **8** : 97

Iredale, T. & McMichael, D. 1962. *Austral. Mus. Mem.* no. 11: 58

Reeve, L. A. 1842. *Conchologia Systemica* **2** : 261

Schilder, F. A. 1927. *Arch. Naturg.* **91/A10** : 57

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SOWERBY, G. B. [1832]. *A catalogue of the Recent species of Cypraeadae* in *Conchological Illustrations :* 1–18
SOWERBY, G. B. 1832. *Conchological Illustrations* pt. 7: plt. expl. f.48

TUTUFA JOUSSEAUME, 1881 (GASTROPODA): REQUEST FOR DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2021

By A. G. Beu (*New Zealand Geological Survey, DSIR, Lower Hutt, New Zealand*)

During the course of a revision of the large Indo-West Pacific Bursidae currently placed in the genus or subgenus *Tutufa* Jousseaume, 1881 (perhaps most usually ranked as a subgenus of *Bursa* Röding, 1798, but modern taxonomic analysis of this complex family has never been carried out) it became clear that the current interpretation of the nominal species *Murex lampas* Linnaeus, 1758, designated as type-species of *Tutufa* by Jousseaume (1881, p. 175) makes the generic name a synonym of *Charonia* Gistel, 1847, in the Cymatiidae. No synonym is available to replace *Tutufa*. Therefore an application is made to the Commission to designate an unambiguous species as type that will conserve *Tutufa* in its current sense.

2. Linnaeus (1758, p. 748) included two references to earlier figures in the synonymy of *Murex lampas*: Rondelet, 1555, p. 81 and Gualtieri, 1742, pl. 50, fig. D. The Rondelet figure shows *Charonia lampas lampas* (Linnaeus, 1758) = *C. nodifera* (Lamarck, 1822). The Gualtieri figures clearly show the large, common, Indo-West Pacific species of *Tutufa* that was also named *Murex rana* var. *bubo* by Linnaeus (1758, p. 748), and was named *Bursa* (*Tutufa*) *rubeta* var. *gigantea* by E. A. Smith (1914, p. 230) in the only published critical review of *Tutufa*. The name *Murex lampas* was considered to apply to the latter giant species of *Tutufa* by all the writers of the popular iconographies of molluscs published during the nineteenth century, and became so deeply entrenched in the scientific and popular literature of Pacific gastropods that most amateur collectors and many molluscan taxonomists still use it, despite the fact that recent critical analysts of Linnaeus' molluscs (E. A. Smith, 1914, p. 227; Dodge, 1957, p. 103) considered that the name *Murex lampas* applied to a species of *Charonia*.

3. Jousseaume (1881, p. 175) proposed the genus *Tutufa* in a systematic revision of the genera of the Bursidae, including in his description the phrase "canal postérieur très court et largement ouvert . . ." (so that he cannot have meant a species of *Charonia*, which has no posterior (anal) canal in the aperture), and included the four species *Murex lampas* Linnaeus, 1758, *Tutufa caledonensis* nov., *Triton ranelloides* Reeve, 1844 and *Murex scrobiculator* Linnaeus, 1758. There is no doubt he intended the genus to be used for the species of Bursidae with varices situated approximately every 270° around the spire, rather than aligned up the sides of the spire as in all other Bursidae. The species included in *Tutufa* by Jousseaume are currently included in *Tutufa* (*lampas*, *caledonensis*), *Tritonoranella* Oyama, 1964 (*ranelloides*) and *Bufonariella* Thiele, 1929 (*scrobiculator*). In common with all previous iconographers and with some modern taxonomists, Jousseaume evidently thought the name *Murex lampas* covered a single variable species of large Bursidae. Thus he was justified in

stating clearly: "Genre *Tutufa* nobis. Type *Murex lampas* Linné." However, he did not qualify his designation by stating which of Linnaeus' figures he referred to and, indeed, was almost certainly unaware of the complexities of Linnaeus' names.

4. The writer (Beu, 1970, p. 211) has previously designated the shell figured by Rondelet (1555, p. 81) as lectotype of *Murex lampas* Linnaeus, 1758 and thereby made it the valid name for the species of *Charonia* that was previously called *C. nodifera* (Lamarck, 1822)= *C. opis* (Röding, 1798) = *C. gyrinoides* (Brocchi, 1814), etc. Therefore, strictly speaking, *Tutufa* can be construed only as a synonym of *Charonia* Gistel, 1847 (type species: *Murex tritonis* Linnaeus, 1758, Indo-West Pacific).

5. The only existing synonym of *Tutufa* Jousseaume is *Lampas* Schumacher, 1817 (type-species: *Lampas hians* Schumacher, 1817; based on Martini, *Conchylien – Cabinet*, vol. 4, pl. 128, figs. 1236, 1237 = *Murex rana* var. *rubeta* Linnaeus, 1758) but this is preoccupied by *Lampas* Montfort, 1810, a genus of Foraminiferida. Thus if *Tutufa* were to fall as a synonym of *Charonia* a new name would be required to replace Jousseaume's currently well-understood name. This seems unnecessarily unfortunate when Jousseaume designated as type a nominal species that at the time was consistently applied to the giant species of Bursidae he intended should be type-species of *Tutufa*. The interpretation of the name Jousseaume used has changed through accidents of nomenclature and changes in the application of nomenclatural rules, and it is not the species he wished to designate that is at fault but the name he used for it in his designation. Thus this is a case of misidentified type-species, and under the Code, Article 70(a), an application is made to designate a type-species under the Commission's plenary powers. Under Article 70(a) the choices for designation as type-species of *Tutufa* are (1) *Charonia lampas* (Linnaeus, 1758), the name Jousseaume wrongly called his designated type-species by, and (2) the species Jousseaume intended to designate as type-species but wrongly identified.

6. At this stage it is necessary to point out that, whereas most taxonomists with whom the writer has discussed Indo-Pacific Bursidae regard the "forms" included in *Tutufa* as part of the variation of a single species, anatomical study by the writer has shown that the "forms" are as distinct as any other molluscan species, and distinct anatomies are associated with the previously apparent consistent shell differences. There are at least six species of *Tutufa* sensu stricto. The nomenclature of some of the species is obscure as yet, particularly the status of the name *Murex rana* var. *bubo* Linnaeus, 1758 (which probably applies to the large species named *Bursa* (*Tutufa*) *rubeta* var. *gigantea* by E. A. Smith (1914, p. 230), figured by Gualtieri (1742, pl. 50, fig. D) in the figure quoted by Linnaeus in the synonymy of *Murex lampas*, and is probably the form Jousseaume thought of as typical of the broad species he meant by the name *Murex lampas*) which will probably require the designation of a neotype before it is stabilised. Therefore a type-species for *Tutufa* must be chosen with care.

7. Since the initial pointing out of the occurrence of several consistent "varieties" in *Tutufa* by E. A. Smith (1914), the name used most commonly in place of the rejected *Murex lampas* (now applied to a species of *Charonia*)

by those authors who regarded the "forms" of *Tutufa* as part of the variation of one species is *Bursa* (or *Tutufa*) *rubeta*, based on *Murex rana* var. *rubeta* Linnaeus (1758, p. 748). Linnaeus' synonymy consists of only one figure (Rumphius, 1711, pl. 28, fig. D; figured better in a later redrawn edition: Rumphius, 1766, pl. 28, fig. D; referred to by Rumphius (1766, p. 61) as "*Buccina tuberosa rufa*, oder rothe höckerigte Kinkhörner") which shows a relatively very small, extremely coarsely sculptured shell which, in combination with the red colour, cannot be intended for any species other than *Tutufa rubeta* of all authors. As one of the two oldest available names applied to species of *Tutufa*, as the name most consistently used in its correct sense, and as the most clearly identifiable of the early-named species of *Tutufa* (those implicitly included in Jousseaume's concept of *Tutufa lampas*), this seems the best nominal species to choose as type-species of *Tutufa*.

8. Therefore in the interests of stability of nomenclature, the Commission is requested

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type-species for the genus *Tutufa* Jousseaume and, having done so, to designate *Murex rana* var. *rubeta* Linnaeus, 1758 as type-species of *Tutufa* Jousseaume, 1881;

(2) to place the generic name *Tutufa* Jousseaume, 1881 (gender: feminine), type-species (by designation under (1) above) *Murex rana* var. *rubeta* Linnaeus, 1758, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *rubeta* Linnaeus, 1758 (as published in the binomen *Murex rana* var. *rubeta*) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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LORIIDAE (AVES)—AUTHOR AND DATE : PROPOSAL FOR AMENDMENT OF OPINION 938. Z.N.(S.)2022

By G. N. Kashin (*Moscow*)

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, on the grounds of a proposal by Prof. Ernst Mayr and Dr. H. T. Condon, has placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the name LORIIDAE (correction of LORIANAE) Swainson, 1837, with the Name Number 457, and with the original reference : *On the Natural History and Classification of Birds* **2** : 303, of Swainson.

However, W. Swainson was not the first author to create a family-group name based on the generic name *Lorius*.

It was, one year earlier, Prideaux J. Selby, 1836 (*Parrots*, vol. 15 of Sir William Jardine's "The Naturalist's Library". Selby divided the family PSITTACIDAE into five subfamilies, the fourth of which he named LORIANA on pp. 57 and 141, and LORIANAE on p. 142. In the subfamily Selby included the species *Lorius domicellus*, *Charmosyna papuensis*, *Trichoglossus swainsoni*, *T. versicolor*, *T. pyrrhopterus*, *Coriphilus kuhlii* and *Psittaculus galgulus*. All these species are drawn on coloured plates no. 18–24.

In view of the fact set out above, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

> to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the name LORIIDAE (correction of LORIANA and LORIANAE) Selby, 1836.

References

LORIANA & LORIANAE—SELBY, P. J. 1836. *Parrots*, in Naturalist's Library, Ornithology **6** : 57, 141, 142

FORMICA MAXIMA MOORE, 1842 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 23(a-b). Z.N.(S.)2023

By W. D. L. Ride[1] and R. W. Taylor[2]

The names *Myrmecia regularis* Crawley, 1925; *Myrmecia nigriceps* Mayr, 1862; and *Myrmecia vindex* Smith, 1858, are at present widely used for three species of bull-dog ant in the south-west of Western Australia. The ants are large and conspicuous members of the insect fauna and, because of their powerful stings, are well-known. The names are in general current use in the sense of Article 79(b)—see attached list.

2. The name *Formica maxima* Moore, 1842, occurs in a descriptive vocabulary of the Aboriginal language. The description is undoubtedly of an ant of the genus *Myrmecia* but the name lacks a type specimen. If a neotype were to be selected from the geographical area to which the description relates, (i.e. the south-west of Western Australia), the name *F. maxima* would certainly be a senior synonym of one of the names, *M. regularis*, *M. nigriceps*, *M. vindex* or *Myrmecia vindex basirufa* Forel, 1907 (the latter is currently held possibly to be a full species but it is a name not in general current use—see 4 below.)

3. The name *Formica maxima* Moore, 1842, is not known to have been used except in the two editions of Moore's work (1842, 1884) and in two editions of a contemporary general work by a missionary (Salvado 1851 and 1854).

4. Although *M. vindex basirufa* Forel, 1907, is not known to be a name in general current use (see attached list), stability would not be served by causing it, through neotype selection for *F. maxima* Moore, to become the junior subjective synonym of *F. maxima* Moore, 1842, since the taxonomy of *M. vindex* and *M. vindex basirufa* is not fully understood and *F. maxima* might, through synonymy of *basirufa* with *vindex*, be caused to replace *M. vindex*, a stable name in general current use.

5. The Commission is requested to use its Plenary Powers (Art. 79) to suppress the name *Formica maxima* Moore, 1842, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not the Law of Homonymy and to place it on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names.

6. In accordance with Article 80, until the Commission's decision is known, the name *Formica maxima* Moore, 1842, is not to be used as the valid name of a south-western Australian species of ant in the genus *Myrmecia*.

Acknowledgements: The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Miss Sara J. Meagher for drawing their attention to this name, and others, in Moore's work; and to Mr. L. Koch, Dr. D. L. Serventy and Mr. G. P. Whitley for assistance.

List of publications demonstrating general current use of the names *Myrmecia*

[1]The Western Australian Museum, Francis Street, Perth, W.A. 6000, Australia

[2]Division of Entomology, CSIRO, P.O. Box 1700, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601, Australia

regularis Crawley, 1925, *M. nigriceps* Mayr, 1862, and *M. vindex* F. Smith, 1858, and the usage of *M. vindex basirufa* Forel, 1907.

1. *Myrmecia regularis* Crawley, 1925. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* Ser. 9, **16** : 579–580.

Sudd, 1967 : 116; Haskins, C. P. and E. F., 1964 : 268 *et al.;* Wheeler, G. C. and J., 1964 : 444; Douglas and Brown, 1959 : 18; Freeland, 1958 : 11; Haskins, C. P. and E. F. 1955 : 116 *et al.;* Haskins and Whelden, 1954 : 35 *et al.;* Brown, 1953 : 29 *et al.;* Wheeler, G. C. and J., 1952 : 113; Clark, 1951 : 91 *et al.*

2. *Myrmecia nigriceps* Mayr, 1862. *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien.* **12** : 728

Brown and Taylor, 1970 : 955; Haskins, C. P. and E. F., 1964 : 270 *et al.;* Douglas and Brown, 1959 : 15 *et al.;* Freeland, 1958 : 11; Brown, 1953 : 22 *et al.;* Wheeler, G. C. and J., 1952 : 112; Clark, 1951 : 64 *et al.;* Clark 1934 : 7; Wheeler, W. M., 1933 : 38 *et al.;* Clark, 1927 : 33.

3. *Myrmecia vindex* Fr. Smith, 1858. *Cat. Hym. Brit. Mus.* **6** : 144–145.

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Moore, G. F. 1884. *A descriptive vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the aborigines of Western Australia with copious meanings embodying much interesting information regarding the habits, manners, and customs of the Natives, and the natural history of the country.* 2nd Ed. (*Supplement to Diary of an early settler in Western Australia* 1830–1841.) G. F. Moore, Sydney. (p. 39, word "Kallili".)

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APPLICATION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE GENERIC NAME *STRIGLINA* GUENÉE, 1877 (LEPIDOPTERA, THYRIDIDAE, STRIGLINAE) Z.N.(S.) 2025

By Paul E. S. Whalley (*British Museum (Natural History) London, SW7*)

Application is made under Articles 23(a-b) and 79(b) for the suppression of *Daristane* Walker, 1859, in order to maintain *Striglina* Guenée, 1877. [*Daristane* Walker, 1859, *J. Linn. Soc.* **3** : 193, type-species by monotypy, *Daristane tibiaria* Walker, 1859, *ibid*, **3** : 194. *Striglina* Guenée, 1877, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* **7** : 283, type-species *Striglina lineola* Guenée, 1877 by subsequent designation, Whalley, 1964, *Ann, Mag. nat. Hist.* (13) **7** : 126.]

2. The genus *Daristane* Walker was originally described in the Geometridae. Recently a single specimen of a thyridid moth, previously overlooked, has proved to be the holotype specimen of *Daristane tibiaria* Walker. This species is close to *Striglina castaneata* Hampson and is undoubtedly congeneric with it. The name *Daristane* Walker therefore becomes available in the Thyrididae and being congeneric with *Striglina* Guenée, should replace it.

3. I consider the generic name *Striglina* Guenée, while not necessarily widely known, to have been widely used and that nomenclatural stability will not be served by replacing it by the unknown and unused generic name *Daristane* Walker.

4. The name *Daristane* Walker has not, to the best of my knowledge, been used since its original description and has never been used in the Thyrididae. A survey of the literature for a forthcoming publication on the subfamily Striglinae shows that at least thirty authors have used *Striglina* in over eighty different publications. The name *Striglina* is used in standard reference works, e.g. Gaede *in* Seitz, *Macrolepidoptera of the World*, where it is used in each volume that mentions the Thyrididae. The last generic revision (just over fifty years ago) uses *Striglina*, (Gaede, M., 1922, *Dt. ent. Z.* **1922** : 26–33).

5. The generic name *Striglina* appears in the following references:

Esaki, T. *et al*, 1957, *Icones Heterocerorum Jap. in color. natur.* p. 148
Schaus, W., 1934, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **14** : 101
Tams, W. H. T., 1935, *Ins. Samoa* (4) **3** : 243–244
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Whalley, P. E. S., 1962, *Nat. Hist. Rennell I., Brit. Sol. Is.* **4**(40) : 118
—— 1964, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (13) **7** : 126
—— 1967, *Faune de Madagascar*, **24** : 42
—— 1971, *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.) suppl.* 17 : 64

6. The International Commission, is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Daristane*, Walker, 1859, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Daristane* Walker, 1859, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

CRINOCERUS BURMEISTER 1839 (INSECTA: HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA: COREIDAE): A REQUEST FOR THE VALIDATION OF THE COMMONLY USED TYPE-SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 2026

By R. O'Shea (*Biological Sciences Group, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut* 06268)

Burmeister (1839: 318) erected the generic name *Crinocerus* as a replacement for *Acanthocerus* Palisot de Beauvois, 1818, in the erroneous belief that the latter name was preoccupied. A number of species was included in *Crinocerus* including *crucifer* (=*Acanthocerus crucifer* P de B, 1818) which as the type of *Acanthocerus* is automatically the type of *Crinocerus;* and *sanctus* (=*Cimex sanctus* Fabricius, 1775:709).

2. Mayr (1866) removed all the species except *sanctus* from *Crinocerus* and placed them in a variety of existing and new genera. The type-species *crucifer* was placed in *Hymenophora* Amyot and Serville. Thus the only species left in *Crinocerus* was *sanctus*, although the type *crucifer* had been removed.

3. In spite of this, the binomen *Crinocerus sanctus* has been used continuously since then, and has appeared in catalogues (e.g., Stål 1870) and in more general faunistic works (e.g. Costa Lima 1940). No other name has been used for this insect, or is at present available. Stability would be best served by preserving the binomen in general use, *Crinocerus sanctus*.

4. Therefore this petition asks that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(a) Use its plenary powers to:
  (i) Set aside *Acanthocerus crucifer* Palisot de Beauvois, 1818, as the type of *Crinocerus* Burmeister, 1839;
  (ii) designate *Cimex sanctus* Fabricius, 1775, as the type of *Crinocerus* Burmeister, 1839;

(b) place the generic name *Crinocerus* Burmeister, 1839 (gender: masculine) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(c) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *sanctus* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Cimex sanctus* Fabricius, 1775.

5. I am very grateful for assistance received from Dr. C. W. Schaefer and Dr. J. A. Slater, in connection with this appeal, which is part of the work carried out under NSF Grant GB-27162, "Graduate Training in Environmental Biology".

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Dr. Y. I. STAROBOGATOV (*Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad B-*164, *U.S.S.R.*) (30 January 1968). **Mollusca, Crustacea**
Professor F. M. BAYER (*Institute of Marine Science, University of Miami, Florida* 33149, *U.S.A.*) (20 February 1972). **Octocorallia; Systematics**
Dr. John O. CORLISS (*University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland* 20742, *U.S.A.*) (20 February 1972). **Protozoa; Systematics**
Prof. Dr. H. K. ERBEN (*Institut für Paläontologie, Universität Bonn,* 53 *Bonn, Germany*) (20 February 1972). **Invertebrate Palaeontology**
Professor T. HABE (*National Science Museum, Ueno Park, Tokyo, Japan*) (20 February 1972). **Marine Biology**
Mr. David HEPPELL (*Department of Natural History, Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh EH1 1JF, Scotland*) (20 February 1972). **Mollusca**
Dr. I. W. B. NYE (*British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7*5 *BD*) (20 February 1972). **Lepidoptera**
Dr. A. WILLINK (*Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucuman, Argentina*) (20 February 1972). **Neotropical Hymenoptera**
Prof. B. B. ROHDENDORF (*Palaeontological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, U.S.S.R.*) (21 July 1972). **Insecta Palaeontology**
Prof. G. BERNARDI (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France*) (28 September 1972). **Lepidoptera**
Dr. C. DUPUIS (*Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France*) (28 September 1972). **Diptera**

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

Volume 30, Part 2 (pp. 65–128) 10th October 1973

NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.* — In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.*—The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* [those marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23(a-b) and (79)b]:

*(1) Suppression of *Galaxias delfini* Philippi, 1895 (Pisces, Galaxiidae). Z.N.(S.) 1877.

*(2) Suppression of *Tergipes adspersus* Nordmann, 1845 (Mollusca, Opisthobranchia). Z.N.(S.) 2010.

(3) Designation of a neotype for *Pieris virginiensis* Edwards, 1870 (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 2027.

(4) Designation of a type-species for *Onycholyda* Takeuchi, 1938 (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 2028.

(5) Designation of lectotype for *Psednura longicornis* Sjöstedt, 1920 (Insecta, Orthoptera). Z.N.(S.) 2029.

*(6) Suppression of *Calyptraea striata* Gray, 1825 (Mollusca, Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 2030.

*(7) Suppression of *Schistodera* Cobb, 1920 (Nematoda: Enoplida). Z.N.(S.) 2031.

(8) Designation of a type-species for *Cerithium* Bruguière, 1789 (Gastropoda). Z.N.(S.) 2032.

(9) Suppression of *Sceptrophorus* Foerster, 1856 (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 2033.

*(10) Suppression of *Drosophila carinata* Grimshaw, 1901 (Insecta, Diptera). Z.N.(S.) 2035.

(11) Suppression of *Hydrophorus jaculus* Fallén as type-species of *Hydrophorus* Fallén, 1823, in favour of *H. nebulosus* Fallén. Z.N.(S.) 2036.

(12) Designation of a type-species for *Oscinella* Becker, 1909 (Insecta, Diptera). Z.N.(S.) 2037.

*(13) Suppression of *Leucospis gallica*, Villers, 1789 and *Cynips lugdunaea* Gmelin, 1790 (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 2038.

(14) Designation of a type-species for *Madiza* Fallén, 1810 (Insecta, Diptera). Z.N.(S.) 2040.

(15) Suppression of lectotype and designation of neotype for *Apis rotundata* Fabricius, 1793. Z.N.(S.) 2042.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES

Attention is drawn to the following misprints not corrected in the volumes in which they appeared:

(1) Opinion 893. Eumenidae names of Saussure (Hymenoptera): grant of availability to certain names proposed for secondary divisions of genera. This was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26** 1970: 187–191.

page 187 Line 11 from bottom: substitute "*Pseudepipona*" for "*Pseudopipona*". This was a typographical error made after the galley-proof stage of printing. The Commissioners were asked to declare the correctly spelled name (*Pseudepipona*, Saussure, 1856) as available and voted for that name (not *Pseudopipona*).

(2) Proposal that the genus name *Teuthis* Linnaeus (Pisces) be suppressed. Z.N.(S.) 1721, published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **29** 1972: 190–193. The most important correction is listed first.

page 191 Line 7: "they did not believe" should read "they did believe"

page 190 Line 4 of para. 2: "has already designated" should read "had already designated"

page 191 Line 3 from bottom of para. 5: "grounds that species is 'complex' " should read "grounds that that species is 'complex' "

page 192 Line 8 from bottom of para. 7: "were not willing to substitute" should read "were now willing to substitute".

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, SW7 5BD, England
June 1973

MARGARET GREEN
Scientific Assistant
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

CHANGE IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION'S OFFICE

Members of the Commission will be sorry to learn that Mrs Doyle has resigned at her own request from the Commission's office and from the post of Scientific Assistant to the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature.

Mrs Doyle (then Miss Spillane) joined the staff of the Commission's office in April 1958, when the office was situated in the house of the late Francis Hemming not far from the London Zoo, and when the preparations for the London Colloquium and International Congress of Zoology were entering their final stages. With her colleagues, she worked as a note-taker at sessions of the Colloquium, and then far into the night preparing the report of each day's session for scrutiny the following morning. She moved with the Commission's office to Parkway and later to the British Museum (Natural History). During the period following the London Congress, when the Assistant Secretary's attention was largely concentrated on the work of the Editorial Committee on the Code, she was very largely responsible for maintaining the output of case-work and the publication of the *Bulletin*. When Dr China became Assistant Secretary (later Acting Secretary), she worked closely with him in reducing the immense backlog of case-work and in processing the very large number of decisions taken by the Commission during that time. She was also responsible for taking the notes and writing the reports of the Commission and Section meetings at the Washington (1963) and Monaco (1972) Congresses.

Since Dr China's retirement from the Commission in 1969 she has upheld the Commission's office and maintained its output of work almost unaided. Those whose service to the Commission matches hers can be numbered on the fingers of one hand. Fortunately we shall not lose all touch with her, for it is hoped to make arrangements for her to prepare the next published instalment of the Official Lists and Indexes, working at home.

Mrs Doyle is succeeded in the Commission's office by another "Margaret", Mrs Margaret Green, whose service started on 10 May 1973. Mrs Green is a graduate in zoology of London University and has worked as a Recorder and Senior Recorder for the Zoological Record (Entomology). She has thus an excellent background for the work and there are stronger reasons than homonymy for expecting excellent work from her. Dr Ian Nye has kindly agreed to provide guidance and advice in the preparation of cases for publication.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
19 *May* 1973

COMMENTAIRES: LUMBRICUS TERRESTRIS LINNAEUS, 1758. Z.N.(S.) 272

Par M. B. Bouché

(*Station de Recherches sur la Faune du Sol, I.N.R.A.*, 21034 *Dijon, France*)

Les arguments développés par Sims sont excellents et très sérieux.

A) Ma position (1970, 1972) était:

1°) aucun argument ne permettait de reconnaître ce qu'était *Lumbricus terrestris* Linné, 1758 (discussion *in* Tétry, 1937, complétée par Bouché, 1970).

2°) *Enterion herculeus* Savigny, 1826 permettait d'identifier l'espèce couramment désignée sous le nom de *Lumbricus terrestris* Linné DEPUIS le travail de Michaelsen, 1900; plusieurs auteurs maintenaient l'usage *Lumbricus herculeus* (Sav.) 1826.

3°) A aucun moment, on ne peut considérer *Enterion terrestre* Savigny, 1826 comme synonyme de *Lumbricus terrestris* Linné, 1758 et pas plus Savigny que Tétry ou Bouché n'ont "*misidentified*" leur matériel: il s'agit de deux taxons distincts.

4°) Si certains arguments sont "*highly subjective*", d'autres sont très concrets: présence de descriptions suffisamment précises *in* Savigny, 1826 (cf. Sims: Survey 5) et de matériel (aux types non désignés!) au Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris (révisé *in* Tétry, 1937, 1938).

B) Sims apporte sur le problème "*Lumbricus terrestris—Enterion herculeus*" deux faits "nouveaux":

1°) Dans son "Survey" point 2, il attire justement l'attention sur le comportement d'accouplement superficiel de *Lumbricus terrestris* Linné, 1758 (Linné, 1766). Ceci constitue un argument presque indiscutable de diagnose, antérieur à Savigny, 1826.

2°) Il donne aux biologistes une base concrète et solide au taxon *Lumbricus terrestris* Linné, 1758 par la désignation d'un néotype. Il serait souhaitable de donner avec une extrême précision (quelques dizaines de mètres) la localisation type, pour permettre à l'avenir de trancher par des méthodes biologiques les problèmes taxonomiques (croisements, hétérogreffes, immunologie, etc.). Il a été montré (Bouché, 1972 p. 126; Bouché et Beugnot, 1972) la complexité du concept taxonomique *Lumbricus terrestris* Linné, 1758 = *Lumbricus herculeus* Savigny, 1826. Une description moderne se doit, pour éviter le retour à des confusions, de permettre à l'avenir un retour "aux sources biologiques" du type, dont les caractères sont généralement très stables temporo-spatialement.

C) Il est maintenant certain que *l'Enterion terrestre* Savigny, 1822 n'est pas *l'Enterion terrestre* Savigny, 1826. Cette dernière est une espèce relativement endémique d'Europe occidentale, seulement typique dans le Bassin Parisien (Bouché, 1972: 319). *Enterion terrestre* Savigny 1822 est *incertae sedis* définitivement.

En conclusion, j'appuie les propositions faites par R. W. Sims, dans la présente note, auprès de la Commission Internationale de Nomenclature Zoologique. Ces propositions sont propres à stabiliser la nomenclature.

Bibliographie complémentaire à la précédente note:

BOUCHÉ, M. B. et BEUGNOT M. 1972. La complexité taxonomique de *Lumbricus herculeus*, illustrée par les caractéristiques des populations des stations de la R.C.P. 40. *Rev. ecol. biol. sol*, **9**, 4, 697–704

TÉTRY, A. 1938. Révision des lombriciens de la collection de Savigny (2e note). *Bull. mus.* (2e sér.), **10**, 1, 72–81

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF *CHANDA NAMA* AS TYPE-SPECIES OF *CHANDA* (PISCES, AMBASSIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 1946

Nomenclature Committee, American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, per Bruce B. Collette, Chairman (Fishes)

Talwar (1971, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 28: 104–5) has requested that the Commission suppress previous type-species selections for the genus *Chanda* Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822 and designate *C. nama* Hamilton-Buchanan as type-species thereby making the generic name *Hamiltonia* Swainson, 1839 a junior objective synonym of *Chanda* by virtue of having the same type-species. An *ad hoc* committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists has been formed to comment on this case: Dr. W. Ralph Taylor, National Museum of Natural History, Washington and Dr. Bruce Collette, National Marine Fisheries Service Systematics Laboratory, Washington, Chairman.

There is no evidence that *Hamiltonia* was "proposed expressly as a substitute for *Chanda* Hamilton-Buchanan" as stated by Talwar. *Hamiltonia* as described, included only two of the species originally placed in *Chanda—H. ovata* Swainson based on Hamilton-Buchanan's fig. 37 (of *Chanda nama*) and *H. lata* Swainson, also based on Hamilton-Buchanan's "fig. 37". Talwar and others consider that *lata* is a misprint for *lala* Hamilton-Buchanan and that the figure number is also in error. This cannot be proven but is irrelevant because Swain (1882, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.*: 276) designated the first species, *H. ovata* as the type-species of *Hamiltonia*. Swain listed *Bogoda* Bleeker as a synonym of *Hamiltonia* but evidently, by omission, considered *Chanda* a distinct genus. If *Hamiltonia* is not merely a substitute for *Chanda*, Jordan's statement (1919, *The Genera of Fishes:* 172) that the type-species of *Hamiltonia* "carries the complex genus *Chanda* with it" is incorrect.

Fowler (1905, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 57 : 500) clearly designated *Chanda lala* Hamilton-Buchanan as the type-species of *Chanda* after chronologically eliminating all other species originally included in *Chanda* which had been transferred to other genera.

In the only recent review of the group, Fraser-Brunner (1954, *Bull. Raffles Mus.* 25) recognized both *Hamiltonia* and *Chanda* as valid genera with their type-species *ovata* (= *nama*) and *lala* respectively. Therefore, we strongly oppose Talwar's request because it is based on unproved assumptions regarding *Hamiltonia* being a substitute for *Chanda* and because following his recommended course of action will make a genus-group name unavailable before a revision has been done to determine if the name is needed for a group of species.

COMMENTS ON THE APPLICATION CONCERNING TRACE FOSSILS. Z.N.(S.) 1973

(See volume 29, pages 137–141)

By E. Voigt (*Geolog.-Paläontolog. Institut, Hamburg*)

In relation to the application cited above I want to comment that I fully support the ruling proposed by the late Professor Häntzschel and Professor Kraus. I feel that instructions (in the sense of a recommendation) are urgently needed not only in order to give workers in the field of ichnotaxa a better guide and a more sound basis. It seems still more important to me that such a recommendation certainly will lead to more clarity in the differentiation between available and unavailable names in this field, so that our "normal" nomenclature, as governed by the Code, will remain less disturbed by such unavailable names, erroneously deemed available by many workers.

By H. Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen*)

The application on ichnotaxa by Häntzschel and Kraus seems very balanced, but the accompanying comments from ichnologists are so one-sided that some comment from a zoologist seems necessary to re-establish the balance. I have happened to cooperate in formulating the proposals presented, and it also happens that for the moment I am myself a little bit of an ichnologist, working on animal tracks and excrements as seen on photographs from 8.000 m depth, so I know the needs for a precise nomenclature of these things.

Our taxonomy for animals is a couple of centuries old and has grown into a very complex but also very sensitive system. Slight changes may cause strong and unwanted consequences. No doubt, if the ichnologists took over our whole taxonomy, they would be very well off, building then on about two hundred years of experience. But the question is whether that action would leave the zoologists in a tolerable situation. Yesterday, two of my grandchildren were playing in my house. The younger boy wanted all the bricks for himself, and the older girl protested more and more vividly, that she would end up in having nothing for herself. Should he be permitted to spoil her play, or shouldn't they rather reach some sensible compromise?

I can easily understand that ichnologists feel badly about having had their field 'thrown out' of zoological nomenclature in 1931, but I do think that it was nevertheless correct to do so. When the older names (before 1931) in ichnology were not ruled out at that same time, it was probably because it is extremely dangerous to rule retroactively in taxonomy. We know many cases of trouble arisen from retro-active decisions.

After all, the 'generic' and 'specific' names of ichnotaxa are meant in a manner differing strongly from usual zoological names, and it seems logical to ask that they be 'earmarked' as different. If somebody can propose a better system than that proposed by the present applicants, he should hasten to do so, but it will certainly disturb the use of zoological nomenclature if names are incorporated in large numbers in taxonomy without having the content that they so promise.

In my present work on deep-sea photographs I have pictures of tracks of the meandric type which are identical to those which, from published photos we know are found in connection with enteropneusts, but the tracks in my material are of an animal which it will hardly be possible to include in that class of animals. Of course, I can create quite a number of Ichnotaxa, but it is a tremendous task for later scientists to refer them to their correct synonomy, and the trouble of priority of names will sometimes become grotesque. If no such obligation exists (and the ichno-names are marked so that it is apparent), there will be no trouble either. For real fossils the same kind of trouble sometimes appears, but by far less strongly, and so it is more tolerable.

So I want to ask all parties involved to try finding the solution that assists the ichnologists as much as ever possible, *without disturbing* proper zoological nomenclature.

By Ellis L. Yochelson (*U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.* 20570[1])

Drs. Häntzchel and Kraus have performed a valuable service in pointing out the need for clarification of Article 16b (viii) in regard to names based on the work of an animal. As one who does not specifically study the field, I can testify objectively to the vitality and significance of the studies, as commented upon by Drs. Martinsson, Teichert, and Frey following the original case. My notes from the 1958 London Colloquium on Nomenclature indicate that clarification of this point was requested early in the meeting, but it was not subsequently discussed. It is high time the Commission faced the difficulties of ichnotaxa and resolved them.

In my view, the request by Häntzchel and Kraus should not be granted, for it is too restrictive. There are only taxa under ICZN rules. The parataxa problem was resolved, and what was learned there can be treated identically, regardless of the

[1]Publication authorized by the Director, U.S. Geological Survey.

kind of material on which they are based. Thus point 8 of the proposal would not be acceptable.

Many of the names prior to 1930 which were based on "the work of an animal" referred to galls produced by insects. Objections to this practice may well have led to the 1931 restriction against names based on an indication. Living and fossil faunas are different in that there is essentially no opportunity for investigations of life cycle and different habits in extinct forms, whereas in theory at least, given enough time and patience, the animals responsible for every particular form of gall could be traced to the adult forms.

It makes good sense to me to adopt a declaration repealing the date of 1931 and later in article 12, pending the next formal meeting at which the code could be amended. Such a procedure would allow the law of priority to operate and might result in a few individual problems that could then be handled under the plenary powers. Names based on indications are just as valid as names based on isolated conodonts. By allowing the rules to function in a simple straightforward manner, the spectre of dual nomenclature for isolated conodonts and assemblages was solved. By removing the post-1930 restriction, the rules will be allowed to operate for the "indications" of animals. A minimum of problems results from such a course of action.

COMMENT ON PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS *ANTHUS PAYTENSIS* LESSON, 1837 (AVES) UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS IN ORDER TO PRESERVE *GEOSITTA PERUVIANA* LAFRESNAYE, 1847 and *GEOSITTA PAYTAE* MÉNÉGAUX AND HELLMAYR, 1906. Z.N.(S.) 1980

By the Standing Committee on Ornithological Nomenclature of the International Ornithological Congress, E. Eisenmann, Chairman

Dr. Charles Vaurie has proposed the suppression of *Anthus paytensis* Lesson, 1837, a *nomen dubium* for over a century, and believed by its author to be a pipit (family Motacillidae), until Zimmer (1953) showed that it was a member of the Furnariidae of the species long known as *Geositta peruviana* Lafresnaye, 1847. The particular race had been named *Geositta paytae* by Ménégaux and Hellmayr, 1906.

In view of the long usage, which has continued generally despite Zimmer, in the works most used as references, we *support* Dr. Vaurie's application to suppress Lesson's name, thereby validating the later name *G. peruviana* Lafresnaye as the species name and *paytae* as that of the subspecies.

COMMENTS ON THE PROBLEM OF THE TYPE SPECIES OF *LUCINA* (MOLLUSCA: PELECYPODA). Z.N.(S.) 2001

(See volume 29, pages 158–161)

By Harald A. Rehder (*Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.*)

The basic problem with genus-group names published originally in connection with one or more illustrations, without the citation of any nominal species, has been the question of determining the type-species. In such cases it seems to me that the illustrations in question serve in lieu of a diagnosis, that is, they describe the taxon in the genus-group.

2. Thus, as Keen and Abbott point out (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **29** : 158, 1972), the determination of the type-species is to be guided by Article 69 (a) (ii) (2 and 3). Furthermore, as these writers state (*l.c.*), it is logical to consider the species names used by later authors in connection with the name *Lucina*, with or without reference to Bruguière's original proposal of the name, as being available under Article 69 (a) (ii).

3. Keen and Abbott (*op. cit.*, p. 159) are therefore correct in stating that under a strict interpretation of the Rules the type-species of *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797, under type designation by monotypy, would be *Venus edentula* Linnaeus, 1758, based on Lamarck's citation in 1799 of this species under the name *Lucina*. This species was cited as the type-species by Fischer in 1887; among the authors who have followed Fischer in this usage in the last fifty years are: Oldroyd, 1924; Woodring, 1925; Gardner, 1926; Prashad, 1932; Thiele, 1934; Habe, 1951; McLean, 1951; Bodylevskiy *et al*, in Orlov, 1960. All these authors except Oldroyd cite *Lucina* as of Lamarck, 1799, and for them *Venus edentula* Linnaeus is quite naturally the type by monotypy; Oldroyd credits the name *Lucina* to Bruguière.

4. Most modern workers have used *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797, as the genus-name for the taxon in question following in general the work of Stewart (*Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, Spec. Publ.* No. 3, pp. 175–178, 1930), who made a detailed study of the type-species of *Lucina*.

5. As Keen and Abbott point out (*loc. cit*), the first valid use of subsequent designation of a type-species for *Lucina* Bruguière appears to be that of Schumacher, 1817, who cites *Venus pensylvanica* Linnaeus, 1758, as type-species. This, as we shall see below, is the species that has by a wide margin been used most frequently by authors.

6. I have made a survey of the workers who in the last fifty years have accepted *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797, as a validly proposed genus. Of these, one, Oldroyd, 1924, cites *Venus edentula* Linnaeus, 1758, as type-species, twelve use *Venus pensylvanica* as type-species, and only two, Chavan, 1937, 1969 and Palmer, 1958, use *Venus jamaicensis* Spengler, 1784 (*V. pectinatus* Gmelin, 1791); Palmer, however, qualifies her acceptance of this type-species with the statement that the "validation of the type-species should be established by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature". (Palmer, *Geol. Soc. America*, Mem. 76, pp. 85–86, 1958).

7. We see therefore that a great majority of malacologists and paleontologists have used *Venus pensylvanica* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type-species of *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797. The twelve mentioned above, listed chronologically, are: Stewart, 1930; Grant and Galo, 1931; Cox, 1931; Eames, 1951; Stephenson, 1952; Olsson, 1953, 1961; Abbott, 1954, 1958; Franc (in Grassé), 1960; Glibert, 1967; Bretsky, 1969 (doctoral thesis), 1971; Britton, 1970 (doctoral thesis), 1972; Hertlein, 1972.

8. As Keen and Abbott state (*op. cit.*, 159–160) "usage from 1930 to the 1960's [read: "1970's"] as well as legal considerations would favour the former ["the acceptance of *L. pensylvanica* (Linnaeus) as type"] and "the burden of the nomenclatural argument would favour adoption of *L. pensylvanica* as type-species of *Lucina*". Nevertheless they plead for the adoption of *L. pectinata* (Gmelin) as type-species of *Lucina* on the simple grounds of expediency, because the "Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology" will be a standard reference work for years to come.

9. I submit that this is a very dubious basis for upsetting common usage in the designation of a type-species. The acceptance of a nomenclatural usage that goes against general usage merely because it appears in a recent monographic treatment, could lead to such a decision being cited as a precedent for decisions on other applications for the use of the plenary powers by the Commission, applications that cite other monographic treatments of possible unequal or doubtful competence.

10. The opinions of a single worker, merely because he has recently published a monographic treatment, should not outweigh both legal usage under recent changes in the Rules, and the evidence of overwhelming common usage, considerations that he refuses to accept.

11. I would, therefore, ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to act favorably upon petitions (1) and (2) as requested by Keen and Abbott (*op. cit.*, p. 160);

Further, to use its plenary powers:

(1) to set aside under the plenary powers the fixation by subsequent monotypy of the type-specimens of *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797, as *Venus jamaicensis* Lamarck, 1801, and to

(2) accept under the plenary powers as the type of *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797, the nominal species *Venus pensylvanica* Linné, as being not only the first valid type designation by subsequent designation, but also in harmony with current usage;

(3) to place the generic name *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797, type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (2) above, *Venus pensylvanica* Linnaeus, 1758, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the specific name *pensylvanica* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Venus pensylvanica* (type species of *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

By Sara S. Bretsky (*Department of Earth and Space Sciences, State University of New York, Stony Brook, New York* 11790) and Joseph C. Britton (*Department of Biology, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas* 76129)

Keen and Abbott point out that this vexing question has become of particular concern since the publication of Chavan's (1969) classification of the Lucinidae in the "Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology".

Each of us (Bretsky, 1969; Britton, 1970) has recently completed a doctoral dissertation in which the *Lucina* problem is discussed. We agree with Keen and Abbott that designation of *Venus edentula* Linnaeus, 1758, as type would create confusion and instability in nomenclature [although this type designation was in fact accepted until comparatively recently by some authorities, such as Gardner (1926) and Thiele (1935), following Dall (1901)]. We also concur with them in regarding the designation by Schumacher (1817) of *Venus pensylvanica* Linnaeus, 1758, as the earliest fully acceptable explicit designation of a type for *Lucina*. We differ, however, in preferring that, if the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature rules on the matter, *V. pensylvanica* be chosen as type rather than *Tellina pectinata* Gmelin, 1791 (= *Lucina jamaicensis* Lamarck, 1801), the species which Chavan (1937–38, 1969) has regarded as type of *Lucina*, in disregard of certain provisions of the Code cited by Keen and Abbott.

Our objections to designation of *Lucina pectinata* (Gmelin) as type of *Lucina*, and our preference for *Lucina pensylvanica* (Linnaeus), are based on the following considerations:

1. Keen and Abbott argue that Chavan's enshrinement in the "Treatise" of *L. pectinata* as type of *Lucina* presents a taxonomic *fait accompli* whose acceptance may be convenient and prudent. But many neontologists—especially non-systematists—may not refer frequently to the "Treatise". Abbott's own neontological works, both technical and semi-popular (*e.g.*, Abbott, 1954, 1958; Warmke and Abbott, 1961), have consistently accepted *L. pensylvanica* as type for nearly twenty years, influencing our own decisions about this taxonomic dilemma. As it happens, Keen's authoritative handbooks have not had to resolve the problem, because no near relatives of either *L. pectinata* or *L. pensylvanica* occur in tropical west America (Keen, 1958, 1971). It may be argued, therefore, that accepting *L. pectinata* as type would be detrimental to the cause of nomenclatural stability.

2. Keen and Abbott's prediction that the "Treatise" will serve as a "standard of reference . . . for the next several decades" perhaps involves an overestimate of the longevity of individual "Treatise" volumes. Although not all the planned volumes have yet appeared, two early volumes have already been extensively revised (Archaeocyatha, first version published 1955, revised 1972; and Graptolithina, first version published 1955, revised 1970). Revisions or supplements to the volumes on Bryozoa (1953), Coelenterata (1956), Ammonoidea (1957), and Miscellanea (1962) were in preparation in 1972 (*fide* Teichert, ed., 1972, pp. iv–v). Thus, opinions set forth in the Bivalvia volume may well be changed within fifteen to twenty years.

3. In suggesting that the description of *Lucina* Lamarck, 1801, be regarded as the first unequivocal proposal of the generic name and that *L. jamaicensis*, the sole species cited therein, be accepted as type by monotypy, Keen and Abbott fail to mention a prior ruling (ICZN Opinion 79) which holds this work invalid for type designations (cf. Chavan, 1952; Boss, 1966).

4. Although our unpublished dissertations have no formal standing in nomenclature, and may not be readily accessible to systematists outside North America, they do provide detailed reviews of the *Lucina* problem which supplement the necessarily brief outline given by Keen and Abbott (see Bretsky, 1969, pp. 188–194; Britton, 1970, pp. 61–69). One dissertation has been provisionally accepted for publication (Bretsky, *Palaeontographica Americana*) and the other is in preparation for publication. Excerpts from both—implicitly or explicitly referring to *L. pensylvanica* as type of *Lucina*—have been published (Bretsky, 1970, 1971; Britton, 1972). Our disagreements with Chavan's nomenclature have therefore been recorded, although not as fully or publicly as we might desire.

5. One argument for accepting *L. pectinata* rather than *L. pensylvanica* implies that choice between these species would make little practical difference to lucinid nomenclature, whereas acceptance of *L. edentula* would require rearrangement of genera within the family. Chavan (1937–38, 1969) has regarded the first two species as closely related phylogenetically, although generically distinct. In the "Treatise" classification, he places them in the Subfamily Lucininae (and *L. edentula* in the Subfamily Milthinae). Bretsky (1969, 1970, 1971), employing a broader definition of genera, places them in the subgenera *Phacoides* and *Lucina*, respectively, of the genus *Lucina*, thereby obviating the nomenclatural problem for all practical purposes. But Britton (1970) argues that the resemblances of *L. pectinata* and *L. pensylvanica* are (literally and figuratively) superficial, being primarily based on their similarity in having prominent "dorsal areas" (regions marked off by sulci and/or by differences in sculpture from the main body of the shell). Britton considers the *L. pectinata* group to be most closely related to taxa which Chavan refers to the Subfamilies Myrteinae and Milthinae. Bretsky is presently carrying out research on early Tertiary Lucinidae of the North American Coastal Plain in an attempt to clarify the relationships among the members of these taxa. It appears, therefore, that the unsettled phylogenetic position of *L. pectinata* is a further argument in favor of retaining *L. pensylvanica* as type of *Lucina* in the interest of nomenclatorial stability.

Therefore, we propose that the Commission consider these actions and alternatives to those proposed by Keen and Abbott (1972):

(1) act in favor of petitions 1 and 2 proposed by Keen and Abbott concerning A) the clarification of the issue of the "original list" for a nominal genus that lacks nominal species, and B) the use of plenary powers to set aside *Venus edentula* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type-species of *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797, by monotypy.

(2) designate under the plenary powers the nominal species *Venus pensylvanica* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type-species of *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797, being more compatible with current usage than *Tellina pectinata* Gmelin, 1791 (proposed as type-species by Keen and Abbott).

(3) place the generic name *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797, (gender: feminine), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (2) above, *Venus pensylvanica* Linnaeus, 1758, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology [instead of *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797, (gender: feminine), type-species, *Tellina pectinata* Gmelin, 1791, as proposed by Keen and Abbott].

(4) place the specific name *pensylvanica* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Venus pensylvanica* (type-species of *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

(5) place the specific name *pectinata* Gmelin, 1791, as published in the binomen *Tellina pectinata* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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By Myra Keen (*Department of Geology, Stanford University, Stanford, California* 94305, *U.S.A.*)

I have been sent an advance copy by Sara Bretsky and Joseph Britton of comments they have submitted on the matter of *Lucina* and fixation of the type-species. To their general thesis I have no objection, for, as was clearly implied in our petition (Keen and Abbott, *Bull. Z.N.*, vol. 29, pp. 158–161), personal preference favoured *Lucina pensylvanica* as type. I would even hope that other malacologists would come forth and urge the Commission to adopt the alternative proposal.

On one point made by Bretsky and Britton I feel I must comment: In their paragraph 3 they imply that Keen and Abbott favored the dating of *Lucina* from Lamarck, 1801. In the original petition, this was described as one of the procedures adopted by authors—actually, though he was not therein named, by Chavan. Opinion 79, cited by Bretsky and Britton, may not really apply here, for it dealt with fixation of type-species by Lamarck for genera proposed prior to 1801; *i.e.*, genera of Linnaeus, Cuvier, *et al.* Could earlier usages of the name *Lucina* be ignored, as Chavan proposed to do, then Lamarck's 1801 proposal would be cleared and the sole species he cited

would be monotype. However, we could not concur with Chavan on the propriety of this.

I hope that the Commission will not conclude that there is enough opposition to our petition to invalidate it, for it is an issue that needs a solution, even a fiat solution, but one that—it is to be hoped—will be acceptable to the majority of workers.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF THE NOMINA OBLITA IN THE FAMILY ECHENEIDIDAE (PISCES) Z.N.(S.) 1967

(See volumne 28, pages 168–170)

By Nomenclature Committee, American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists per B. B. Collette, Chairman (Fishes)

Lachner (1971, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **28**: 168–170) has requested the Commission to suppress two rarely used names of remoras in favour of the widely accepted *Remora brachyptera* (Lowe). An *ad hoc* nomenclature committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists has been formed to comment on the case: Mr. W. I. Follett, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco; Dr. C. Richard Robins, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, University of Miami; Dr. Donald W. Strasburg, National Marine Fisheries Service, Bay Saint Louis, Miss.; and Dr. Bruce B. Collette, National Marine Fisheries Service Systematics Laboratory, Washington, D.C., Chairman.

We support Lachner's proposal to suppress *Echeneis sexdecimlamellata* Eydoux and Gervais, 1838 (not 1839, stated in *Revue Zoologique*, Oct. 1838: 256 that the last two parts of *Magasin de Zoologie* for 1837 were then on sale) and *E. quatuordecimlaminatus* Storer, 1839 (Aug. 1839, see Meisel, *Bibliogr. Amer. Nat. Hist.*, 1926, **2**: 465) and to place the name *Echeneis brachyptera* Lowe, 1839 (Oct. 1839, see Waterhouse, 1937, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 1937 (**1**): 79) on the Official List of Species Names in Zoology. Although remoras are not commercially important fishes, they have long attracted broad zoological attention because of their commensalism with other marine fishes and mammals. The nomenclature of the family is stable and should not be upset by two names that have remained virtually unused since their original description.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED RULING ON THE STATUS OF SPECIMENS IN THE THIENEMANN COLLECTION Z.N.(S.) 1968

(see volume 28, pages 171–172)

By Hemming Lemche (*Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark*)

The shells of foraminifera, brachiopods, and molluscs, etc., etc., as well as innumerable fossils of different kinds are based on less than whole specimens but are nevertheless at any time accepted for selection as primary types.

The only unfortunate thing in the problem as here presented seems to me to be that Fittkau & Lehmann (1970) have designated a "neotype" instead of following the normal procedure and make it part of the holotype.

May I suggest that the label in question is altered accordingly, and that the whole case may then be dropped.

OPINION 998

GRYLLUS LOCUSTA SUCCINCTUS LINNAEUS, 1763 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA): NEOTYPE DESIGNATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-specimen for the nominal species *Gryllus Locusta succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the specimen described and figured by Dirsh, 1966 (: 236, pl.2) is hereby designated to be the neotype of that species.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified;

(a) *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923 (gender : feminine), type-species, by original designation, *Gryllus Locusta succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763 (Name No. 1977);

(b) *Valanga* Uvarov, 1923 (gender : feminine), type-species by original designation, *Acridium nigricorne* Burmeister, 1838 (Name No. 1978);

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *succinctus* Linnaeus, 1763, as published in the combination *Gryllus Locusta succinctus*, as defined by the neotype designated in (1) above (type-species of *Patanga* Uvarov, 1923) (Name No. 2499);

(b) *nigricorne* Burmeister, 1838, as published in the binomen *Acridium nigricorne* (type-species of *Valanga* Uvarov, 1923) (Name No. 2500).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.)1761)

The present case was first submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. V. M. Dirsh in May 1966. Dr. Dirsh's application was sent to the printer on 13 June 1966 and was published on 20 December 1966 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23:** 235–238. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21:** 184) and to seven entomological serials.

The further history may be found in a review of the case published by the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. R. V. Melville, on 8 August 1969 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26:** 78–83. Of the three Alternative solutions put forward by Mr. Melville, Solution A received no support; Solution B was supported by P. T. Haskell, C. R. Hemming, G. Popov, P. M. Symmons, C. Ashall, D. Hollis, J. Roffey, M. J. Richards, A. B. Gurney and K. H. L. Key. Support for Solution C came from S. K. Tandon and B. Uvarov.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 June 1972 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (72) 10, in part 1 either for or against the use of the plenary powers in the present case, and in part 2 for one of the

Alternatives A, B, and C set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26:** 81–82. On Voting Paper (72)11 Commissioners were invited to vote either for or against the proposal relating to Linnaeus's "Centuria Insectorum" as set out in para. 14, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **26:** 83. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 September 1972 the state of the voting was as follows:

Voting Paper (72)10. *Part* 1. Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: Munroe, Vokes, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Eisenmann, Habe, Bonnet, Simpson, Corliss, Melville, Alvarado, Heppell, Erben, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Nye, Bayer, Forest, Willink, Binder, Starobogatov, Ride

Negative votes—none (0)

Part 2. For Alternative A—none (0)

For Alternative B—twenty-three (23): Munroe, Vokes, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Eisenmann, Habe, Bonnet, Simpson, Corliss, Melville, Alvarado, Heppell, Erben, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Nye, Bayer, Forest, Willink, Binder, Starobogatov, Ride

For Alternative C—none (0)

Commissioners Brinck, Jaczewski and Kraus returned late votes in favour of Alternative B.

Voting Paper (72)11. Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21): Vokes, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Eisenmann, Habe, Bonnet, Simpson, Melville, Corliss, Heppell, Alvarado, Erben, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Nye, Bayer, Forest, Willink, Starobogatov, Ride

Negative votes—one (1): Munroe.

Commissioners Brinck, Jaczewski and Kraus returned late affirmative votes. In returning Voting Paper (72)11 Dr. Munroe made the following comment: "I consider authorship should except in very unusual circumstances be determined by what the published work says and not by esoteric information. Although works published under the names of Johansson and others of Linnaeus's students have often been attributed to Linnaeus, the practice is by no means universal. A number of works on Lepidoptera, for example, attribute such works to Johansson or 'Linnaeus-Johansson'. The disadvantage of attributing them to Linnaeus is that every work ostensibly written by a possible Linnaeus student in the period in question must be regarded with skepticism and will require scrutiny of the 'Official Lists' and quite likely independent bibliographic or historical research.

Even if the assertion quoted by Dr. Sabrosky is true (as many zoologists believe), the situation does not differ from that of numerous wealthy or influential modern or near modern authors who have published under their own names work prepared by their paid professional assistants or by their students, graduate or undergraduate. I know of no instance in which the Commission has intervened to change the nominal authorship on these grounds. I consider this case too complex to be decided via a vote based on a subsidiary paragraph in an application on another subject. I consider it should be raised as an independent application and discussed on its merits. I move that the vote be deferred until this has been done".

In view of Dr. Munroe's comment the Secretary decided to defer publication of the Commission's decision on the authorship of "Centuria Insectorum" pending a more thorough examination of the evidence.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for the names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

nigricorne, *Acridium*, Burmeister, 1838, *Handb. Ent.* **2**(2): 629
Patanga Uvarov, 1923, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (9)**12:** 362
succinctus, *Gryllus Locusta*, Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. Acad.* 6 : 398
Valanga Uvarov, 1923, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (9)**12:** 345

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (72)10 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper as Alternative B has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 998.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature,
London
10 *January* 1973

OPINION 999

PLAUTUS BRUNNICH, 1772 (AVES): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Plautus* Brunnich, 1772, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Alle* Link, 1807 (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Alca alle* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1979);

(b) *Pinguinus* Bonnaterre, 1791 (gender : masculine), type-species, by designation by Ogilvie-Grant, 1898, *Alca impennis* Linnaeus, 1758 (Name No. 1980).

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *alle* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Alca alle* (type-species of *Alle* Link, 1807) (Name No. 2501);

(b) *impennis* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Alca impennis* (type-species of *Pinguinus* Bonnaterre, 1791) (Name No. 2502).

(4) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Plautus* Klein, 1760 (published in a non-binominal work) (Name No. 2008);

(b) *Plautus* Gunnerus, 1761 (published in a non-binominal work) (Name No. 2009);

(c) *Plotus* Gunnerus, 1761 (published in a non-binominal work) (Name No. 2010);

(d) *Plautus* Brunnich, 1772 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) (Name No. 2011).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.)1911)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Dean Amadon, Dr. Eugene Eisenmann, Dr. George E. Watson and Dr. Alexander Wetmore in November 1969. The application was sent to the printer on 10 March 1970 and was published on 10 August 1970 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 110-112. Public Notice of the possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull zool Nomencl* **21** : 184) No comment was received. One correction was made by Dr Eisenmann—the generic name *Pinguinus* is masculine, not feminine as stated in proposal (2)(b)

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 June 1972 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (72)12 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 111–112 At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 September 1972 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: Munroe, Vokes, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Eisenmann, Habe, Bonnet, Corliss, Heppell, Melville, Alvarado, Erben, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Nye, Bayer, Forest, Willink, Binder, Starobogatov, Ride

Negative votes—none (0)

Voting Papers not returned—one (1) : Simpson

Commissioners Brinck, Jaczewski and Kraus returned late affirmative votes.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Alle Link, 1807, *Beschr. nat.-Samml. Univ. Rostock* **2** : 46

alle, Alca, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 131

impennis, Alca, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 130

Pinguinus Bonnaterre, 1791, *Ency. Méth.* (Ornith.) **1** : lxxxiii

Plautus Brünnich, 1772, *Zool. Fund. :* 78

Plautus Gunnerus, 1761, *Trondheimske Selskabs Skrifter* **1** : 263

Plautus Klein, 1760, *Historie der Vögel :* 154

Plotus Gunnerus, 1761, *Trondheimske Selskabs Skrifter* **1** : 263

The following is the original reference for the designation of a type-species for a genus concerned in the present Ruling:

For *Pinguinus* Bonnaterre, 1791; Ogilvie-Grant, 1898, *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.* **26** : 562

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (72) 12 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 999.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
15 *January* 1973

OPINION 1000

MIMECOMUTILLA ASHMEAD, 1903 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA) : DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Mimecomutilla* Ashmead, 1903, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Mimecomutilla renominanda* Bischoff, 1921, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Mimecomutilla* Ashmead, 1903 (gender : feminine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Mimecomutilla renominanda* Bischoff, 1921, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1981.

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *renominanda* Bischoff, 1921, as published in the binomen *Mimecomutilla renominanda* (type-species of *Mimecomutilla* Ashmead, 1903) (Name No. 2503);

(b) *purpurata* Smith, 1879, as published in the binomen *Mutilla purpurata* (Name No. 2504).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.)1917)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. D. J. Brothers in February 1970. Dr. Brothers' application was sent to the printer on 10 March 1970 and was published on 10 August 1970 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 115–118. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 June 1972 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (72) 13 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 117. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 September 1972 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: Munroe, Vokes, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Eisenmann, Habe, Bonnet, Simpson, Corliss, Heppell, Melville, Alvarado, Erben, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Nye, Bayer, Forest, Willink, Binder, Starobogatov, Ride

Negative votes—none (0)

Commissioners Brinck, Jaczewski and Kraus returned late affirmative votes.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Mimecomutilla Ashmead, 1903, *Canad. Ent.* **35** (12) : 327
purpurata, *Mutilla*, F. Smith, 1879, *Descr. new spp. Hymenopt. B.M.* : 190
renominanda, *Mimecomutilla*, Bischoff, 1921, *Arch. Naturgesch.* (A) **86** (4) : 508

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (72) 13 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1000.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
18 *January* 1973

OPINION 1001

CERATINA LATREILLE, [1802–1803] (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Clavicera* Latreille, April 1802, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Ceratina* Latreille, [1802–1803] (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Hylaeus albilabris* Fabricius, 1793, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1982.

(3) The specific name *cucurbitina* Rossi, 1792, as published in the binomen *Apis cucurbitina*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2505.

(4) The family name CERATINIDAE (correction of CERATINAE) Latreille, [1802–1803] (type-genus *Ceratina* Latreille, [1802–1803]) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 471.

(5) The generic name *Clavicera* Latreille, 1802 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2012.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.)1919)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Howell V. Daly and Dr. O. W. Richards in February 1970. The application was sent to the printer on 10 March 1970 and was published on 10 August 1970 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 121–122. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the Bulletin as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 21 : 184) and to seven entomological serials. The proposals were supported by Prof. Leland Chandler.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 1 June 1972 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (72) 15 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 122. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 September 1972 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: Munroe, Vokes, Holthuis, Lemche, Mayr, Eisenmann, Habe, Bonnet, Simpson, Corliss, Heppell, Melville, Alvarado, Erben, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Nye, Bayer, Forest, Willink, Binder, Starobogatov, Ride

Negative votes—none (0)

Commissioners Brinck, Jaczewski and Kraus returned late affirmative votes.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Ceratina Latreille, [1802–1803], *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust Ins.* **3** : 380

CERATINIDAE Latreille, [1802–1803], *Hist. nat. gén. partic. Crust. ins.* **3** : 380

Clavicera Latreille, 1802, *Hist. nat. Fourmis :* 432

cucurbitina, Apis, Rossi, 1792, *Mant. Ins.* **1**: 145

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (72) 15 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in the Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1001.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
25 *January* 1973

OPINION 1002

PHALAENA TINEA XYLOSTELLA, LINNAEUS, 1758: REFUSAL TO USE PLENARY POWERS TO DESIGNATE A NEOTYPE

RULING.—(1) The application for the use of the plenary powers to designate a neotype for *Phalaena Tinea xylostella* Linnaeus, 1758 is hereby refused.

(2) It is hereby directed that the nominal species *Phalaena Tinea xylostella* Linnaeus, 1758 is to be interpreted by reference to the lectotype in the Linnaean collection designated by Bradley, 1966, *Entomologist's Gazette* **17** : 219.

(3) The specific name *xylostella* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Phalaena Tinea xylostella*, is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2506.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1906)

The present application was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr N. Wolff in October 1969. The application was sent to the printer on 18 December 1969 and was published on 5 June 1970 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 60–62. Public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to eight entomological serials.

Comments supporting the proposal were received from E. C. Pelham-Clinton (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 130), J. A. Downes, K. Lindhart, and J. Jorgensen.

An objection by J. D. Bradley and W. H. T. Tams (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **28** : 11–13) recommended that the Rules be applied and this was supported by K. Sattler, W. G. Tremewan and P. E. S. Whalley.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 10 February 1972 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (72)5 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 60–62. A note accompanying the Voting Paper stated that a vote against this proposal would be taken as a vote for the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **28** : 13. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 10 May 1972 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—seven (7), received in the following order: Holthuis, Lemche, Eisenmann, Mayr, Bonnet, Tortonese, Ride.

Negative votes—seven (7): Simpson, Sabrosky, Jaczewski, Melville, Brinck, Forest, Binder.

On leave of absence—one (1): Monroe.

Commissioners Kraus and Starobogatov returned late negative votes. Professor Vokes did not vote. The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning votes:

Dr. E. Eisenmann (28.ii.72): "Admittedly usage throughout the twentieth century supports the Wolff proposal and the shift of the Linnaean names by Bradley dates to 1966—possibly in violation of Art. 23b.

Prof. H. E. Vokes (28.ii.72): "I find the respective claims of the two proposals so at variance—and incomplete—that I do not feel able to reach any conclusion. For example, if (as implied by Bradley and Tams) there is more than one specimen in the Linnaean collection, are they all of the same species as the "lectotype", or is the "*Lonicera*-feeding" form also represented? . . . etc. Hence I wish to refrain from voting either way".

Prof. E. Mayr (14.iii.72): "In spite of the arguments of Bradley and Tams, I favor stabilization of the almost unanimous usage of the last fifty years or more".

Prof. P. Brinck (5.v.72): "I cannot accept a moving of the name *xylostella* for a species not meant by the author."

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (10.v.72): "I vote in the affirmative despite the demonstration by Bradley and Tams that the Linnaean specimen and description are against it, because I hold that the issue before the Commission is not one of the identity of the Linnaean specimen but whether stability and universality are served by a proposal which (a) avoids the transfer of a name from one species to another, and (b) retains for a well-known, economically important species the name universally applied to it."

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following is the original reference for the name placed on the Official List by the Ruling given in this Opinion:

xylostella, Phalaena Tinea Linnaeus, 1758. *Systema Naturae* ed. 10. Holmiae.

The following is the original reference for the designation of the lectotype for *Phalaena Tinea xylostella* Linnaeaus, 1758: Bradley, 1966, *Entomologist's Gaz.* **17** : 219.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (72)5 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1002.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
15 *June* 1973

PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF THE NAME *GALAXIAS DELFINI* PHILIPPI 1895 (PISCES: GALAXIIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 1877

By R. M. McDowall (*Fisheries Research Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Wellington, New Zealand*)

It is here suggested that, because the name *Galaxias delfini* Philippi, 1895, has not been used since 1899, the junior synonym *G. platei* Steindachner, 1898, should be retained; the latter name recurs throughout the literature on South American galaxiids since Regan (1905) to the complete exclusion of *G. delfini*.

The details are as follows: In 1895 Philippi described two large galaxiids from southern Chile, viz., *G. delfini* and *G. grandis*. The name *G. grandis* is a junior homonym of *G. grandis* Haast, 1873 (=*G. argenteus* (Gmelin, 1789)). Furthermore, as Regan (1905) pointed out, *G. delfini* and *G. grandis* Philippi are synonyms. Later, Steindachner (1898) described another species from Chile as *G. platei*.

In his revision of the family Galaxiidae, Regan (1905) states that Philippi had given the dorsal fin ray count of *G. delfini* as eight and the anal count as 18; Regan thus noted that "If it were not for this, I should have no hesitation in regarding this species [i.e., *G. delfini*] and *G. platei* as the same". Thus Regan redescribed *G. platei* Steindachner as a good species and made no decision on the status of the earlier name, *G. delfini*. Regan was incorrect in the figures reported from Philippi, who actually gave the caudal count as 18 and the anal count as 12. As such, Philippi's description of *G. delfini* agrees with Regan's redescription of *G. platei;* so the former name is the senior synonym.

All subsequent authors have followed Regan (1905) in using the name *G. platei* Steindachner, e.g., Lonnberg, 1907; Eigenmann, 1909, 1910, 1921, 1928; Regan, 1913, 1915; Pozzi, 1945; Fowler, 1945; Mann, 1954; de Buen, 1959; Ringuelet and Aramburu, 1961; Ringuelet, Aramburu, and Aramburu, 1967; McDowall, 1969, 1971. The name *G. delfini* is used only once as a valid species name (Delfin, 1899) following its original use by Philippi. In 1971 I reported that application had been made to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to declare *G. delfini* Philippi a rejected name, as under existing rules, it was by definition, a *nomen oblitum*. This application was held in abeyance pending further discussions on the use of Article 23(b), culminating in the 17th International Congress of Zoology at Monaco, 1972.

In accordance with modifications to Article 23 it is therefore now requested that the name *G. delfini* Philippi, 1895, should be suppressed under the plenary powers as an unused senior synonym and placed on the Official Index of Rejected Names under Article 79b. Pending the Commission's decision, *G. platei* must continue to be used as the valid name of the species in question.

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EMBLETONIA PALLIDA ALDER & HANCOCK, 1854, THE SPECIFIC NAME TO BE PROTECTED AGAINST THE NOMEN OBLITUM *TERGIPES ADSPERSUS* NORDMANN, 1845 (MOLLUSCA, OPISTHOBRANCHIA). Z.N.(S.) 2010

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets zoologiske Museum, Universitetsparken* 15, 2100 *Copenhagen Ø, Danmark*)

The aim of this application is to seek confirmation of the protection of the specific name *pallida* Alder & Hancock, 1854 (*Embletonia*), which name has recently been set aside (Roginskaya, 1970) in favour of the totally forgotten name *adspersus* Nordmann, 1845 (*Tergipes*).

2. Nordmann (1845, *Mémoir Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint-Pétersbourg* **4** : 498) described *Tergipes adspersus* from the Black Sea at Odessa. The hidden place in which it was described left the name unnoticed until Roginskaya (1970, *Malac. Review* **3** : 167) brought it up anew, at the same time arranging that *adspersus* became used in a paper by Turpaeva (1969, *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR* **189** : 415).

3. Alder & Hancock (1854, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (2) **14** : 105) described what is agreed to be that same species from Birkenhead, England, as *Embletonia pallida*. This latter name has since been in general use for the species in question, a most widely distributed one all round Europe and even on the other side of the Northern Atlantic. Roginskaya cites, in her list of synonyms, the following usages: 2 *adspersa*, 25 *pallida*, 1 *lacinulatus* (misidentification), 2 *mediterranea*, 3 *grayi*, 1 *ventrilabrum*, and 4 *bellulus* (misidentifications). Taken in general this list has a definite under-representation of the name *pallida*, but even then, it shows the tendency of usage.

4. As the type localities for the two names are so widely apart, it might be considered that *adspersus* may perhaps have been given to another species. However, now it has been shown to cover the same species as *pallida*, it must be rejected.

5. My suggestion is that the Commission:

(1) use its plenary power to suppress the specific name *adspersus* Nordmann, 1845 as cited in the combination *Tergipes adspersus*, for the purposes of the law of Priority but not for those of the law of Homonymy.

(2) place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *pallida* Alder & Hancock, 1854, as cited in the combination *Embletonia pallida;*

(3) place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *adspersus* Nordmann, 1845, as cited in the combination *Tergipes adspersus*.

POLYCERA FAEROENSIS—REQUEST FOR A RULING ON AUTHORSHIP AND DATE (GASTROPODA OPISTHOBRANCHIA). Z.N. (S.) 2013

By Henning Lemche (*Universitetets zoologiske Museum, Universitetsparken* 15, 2100 *Copenhagen Ø, Danmark*)

More than forty years ago, Lemche wrote a paper, 'Gastropoda Opisthobranchiata' for *The Zoology of the Faeroes* edited by R. Spärck. A couple of volumes were published at once (by Høst & Son, Copenhagen), but some contributions to vol. III were delayed, and with them also those papers finished in time and intended for that part. It was only in 1971 that the whole volume III was edited by S. L. Tuxen and then duly published. No reprints had been offered for sale in 1929, but Lemche's distribution of part LIII (his paper) to colleagues was effective, and the paper seems known to all concerned, including the description of *Polycera faeroensis* n. sp.

2. The next description of that species was by Odhner (1941, *Göteborgs Vetensk. Samh. Handl.* (6) 1 **B** 11 : 3) and he cited Lemche, 1929 as author and date. No other records have been published, but the species has now been found in several localities in the British Isles, and the question whether Lemche published or not in 1929 must be settled. Strict application of the Rules seems to lead to a dating of Lemche's paper as of 1971, but in those cases in the literature where *Polycera faeroensis* is mentioned, it is with Lemche, 1929 as author and date.

3. I therefore ask the Commission to end the uncertainty by voting for one of the following alternatives:

(A) *Polycera faeroensis* is to be regarded as validly published by Lemche, 1929;

OR (B) *Polycera faeroensis* is to be regarded as having been published by Odhner, 1941.

PIERIS VIRGINIENSIS EDWARDS, 1870, (INSECTA: LEPIDOPTERA: PIERIDAE): A PROPOSAL TO DESIGNATE A NEOTYPE UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2027

By F. Martin Brown (*Fountain Valley Rural Station, Colorado Springs, Colo., 80911, (U.S.A.)*

1. This is a petition to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to conserve the name *Pieris virginiensis* Edwards, 1870, as it is represented by the neotype described by Brown (1973).

2. The original description of *Pieris virginiensis* Edwards, 1870, compares the insect with *Pieris oleracea* (Harris, 1829), and describes both sexes. The type material is stated as follows: "Not uncommon in the Kanawha district [West Virginia] in the month of May, and there replacing *oleracea*. I have received from Mr. Saunders occasional specimens taken by him at London, Canada".

3. The William H. Edwards Collection housed in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., contains ten specimens of *virginiensis* from the Kanawha River region of West Virginia and three specimens from Ontario, Canada, collected by Saunders. Although four males and one female from the Kanawha district bear the notation "type" in red ink on the pin labels, none of these can be considered for selection as lectotype. These marked specimens were collected during March and April, 1871. This was well after publication of the original description. All other Kanawha region specimens bear later dates of capture: 1872, 1882, 1884, 1891.

The status of the Saunders specimens from Canada is doubtful. The manner in which Edwards noticed these in the original description allows two interpretations: some may consider these specimens syntypes; others may exclude them from being syntypes by Edwards's later action. The first interpretation leaves the way clear to elect a Canadian specimen as lectotype. The second interpretation allows selection of one of the Kanawha specimens as neotype. It is this latter action that I propose to defend.

4. It is clear from the name Edwards used for the taxon that he considered West Virginia and not Canada to be the typical geographic area for *virginiensis*.

In a lengthy article Edwards (1881) leaves no doubt that at that time he had a double conception of *virginiensis*. On p. 97, under an earlier caption "4. VIRGINIENSIS" Edwards wrote: ". . . through *Oleracea* [a species-name, not a genus-name] *hyemalis* comes *Virginiensis* which along the southern limit has in its turns [*sic*] displaced *Venosa*, being in sequence of derivation the third winter form. But this has no second generation . . ." Thus it is apparent that Edwards restricted his use of the species-name *virginiensis* to the single-brooded taxon related to *P. napi oleracea* with a range that overlaps the southern borders of the range of *oleracea*.

On p. 98 of the same article Edwards wrote: "We are now prepared to tabulate the American forms derived from *Bryoniae*, and I contrast them with the corresponding European forms:" In the table of American forms Edwards

grouped three segregates and their variants under *bryoniae* and kept distinct "4. SPECIES (Southern) VIRGINIENSIS, Edw."

5. In the table just alluded to, Edwards disposes of the Canadian specimens of "*virginiensis*" included in his original description of *virginiensis* in this way: "2. . . .

2. Winter form OLERACEA HYEMALIS Harr.
Oleracea, Bois.
var. A. BOREALIS, Grote
var. B. FRIGIDA, Scud.
aberr. VIRGINIENSIS, Edw."

6. In the light of this evidence, I believe that Edwards effectively removed the Canadian material from consideration as syntypical of the species-name *virginiensis;* retained the name *virginiensis* for a southern species differing from *oleracea* Harris: relegated northern material to an aberrational status that may or may not be acceptable biologically but is unequivocal nomenclatorially.

7. There are several reasons why a neotype is needed for the name *Pieris virginiensis* Edwards, 1870. First, the contradictory taxonomic uses of the name for northern and southern "virginiensis" requires that the original use of the name in a specific sense be supported by a type. Second, confusion can arise between typical *Pieris virginiensis* and some North American forms of *Pieris napi* such as has occurred in listing materials from the Rocky Mountain region. Therefore, certain modern non-destructive means for establishing relationships, such as photography with wave-lengths not visible to the human eye, require that there be an official name-bearer for *Pieris virginiensis*. The only official name-bearers are types. Fourth, the loss of syntypical specimens that fulfil all of Edwards' conditions concerning *Pieris virginiensis* require, in light of the above, designation of a neotype and conservation of the name.

8. To continue the concept of the author of the name *virginiensis* it is necessary to establish a neotype for the taxon. This is done in Brown (1973) where a specimen carrying the pin label "Virginiensis O/Kan[a]. Ap. '71" on which Edwards wrote in red ink diagonally in the lower left corner the word "type" is designated the neotype at the request of W. J. Holland. This is the specimen that is figured in color on Plate 34, figure 14, in Holland's "The Butterfly Book", 1930 edition.

9. The International Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to set aside all designations of type specimen for the nominal species *Pieris virginiensis* Edwards, 1870, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate the specimen described by Brown, 1973, to be the neotype of that species;

(2) to place the specific name *virginiensis* Edwards, 1870, as published in the binomen *Pieris virginiensis*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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ONYCHOLYDA TAKEUCHI, 1938 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): REQUEST FOR DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.)2028

By Karel Beneš (*Africká* 20, *Prague* 6), Tikahiko Naito (*Entomological Laboratory, College of Agriculture, University of Osaka Prefecture, Sakai, Osaka*) and Teiichi Okutani (*Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kobe University, Rokkodai, Nada-ku, Kobe*).

Takeuchi, 1938 (*Tenthredo*, **2** : 218) separated the genus *Pamphilius* Latreille, 1802 into three subgenera, namely *Pamphilius* s. str., *Anoplolyda* Costa, 1894, and *Onycholyda* Takeuchi, 1938. This latter subgenus was established for eight Japanese and E. Asiatic species characterised by a sharp basal lobe of the tarsal claws, and *Pamphilius sulphureipes* Kirby, 1882, was designated as a type-species of *Onycholyda*.

2. *Pamphilius sulphureipes* Kirby, 1882 (described from one male labelled: "Amour", Holotype deposited in the British Museum (Natural History), London) belongs to the *histrio-inanitus* group of *Pamphilius* with only a small rounded basal lobe of the tarsal claws and evidently does not belong to *Onycholyda* as defined by Takeuchi, 1938.

3. In the Takeuchi collection, deposited in the Entomological Laboratory, College of Agriculture, University of Osaka Prefecture, Sakai, Osaka), there are three females identified as *sulphureipes* Kirby by Takeuchi. Two females from Saghalien, initially described as *Pamphilius viriditibialis* var. *aino* Takeuchi, 1936, and later synonymized with *P. sulphureipes* Kirby (Takeuchi, 1938 : *Tenthredo*, **2** : 229) do not belong to *Onycholyda* as defined by Takeuchi, 1938, having only small rounded basal lobes to the tarsal claws and most probably belong to *P. sulphureipes* Kirby. One specimen from Sado Island has an acute basal lobe to the tarsal claws and apparently belongs to an undescribed species.

4. As follows from the above discussion, there is no doubt that the type-species of *Onycholyda* has been misidentified. According to Article 70a of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is hereby asked to fix the type-species of *Onycholyda* Takeuchi, 1938.

P. sulphureipes Kirby, 1882 does not belong to this subgenus and the specimen on which *Onycholyda* is based belongs to an undescribed species. A proposal is therefore made to fix as the type-species of *Onycholyda*, *Pamphilius viriditibialis* Takeuchi, 1930, the well known species, the type of which is preserved in the Takeuchi collection and the bionomics and juvenile stages of which are also known (Okutani & Fujita, 1956 : *Sci. Rep. Hyogo Univ. Agric.*, **2**(2) : 3–10).

The fixation of the type-species of *Onycholyda* is so much more advisable as Beneš, 1972 (*Acta ent. bohemoslov.* **69** : 385) elevated *Onycholyda* Takeuchi, 1938 to a generic level with about twenty Holarctic and Oriental species.

5 The International Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for *Onycholyda* Takeuchi, 1938, made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Pamphilius viriditibialis* Takeuchi, 1930, to be the type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the generic name *Onycholyda* Takeuchi, 1938 (gender : feminine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Pamphilius viriditibialis* Takeuchi, 1930, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(3) to place the specific name *viriditibialis* Takeuchi, 1930, as published in the binomen *Pamphilius viriditibialis* (type-species of *Onycholyda* Takeuchi, 1938) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

PSEDNURA LONGICORNIS SJÖSTEDT, 1920 (INSECTA, ORTHOPTERA): REQUEST FOR USE OF THE PLENARY POWERS TO SET ASIDE ALL PREVIOUS LECTOTYPE DESIGNATIONS AND TO DESIGNATE AS LECTOTYPE A SYNTYPE HERE SPECIFIED. Z.N.(S.)2029

By K. H. L. Key (*Division of Entomology, CSIRO, P. O. Box* 1700, *Canberra City, A.C.T.* 2601, *Australia*)

Sjöstedt (1920) described and figured under the name *Psednura longicornis* a new species of eumastacid grasshopper, on the basis of material collected in Australia by E. Mjöberg which he listed as follows: "*Queensland*, Atherton (Mai) 1♂ 1♀; Cap York 2♀ in spiritus (Sept.), Mus. Stockholm." He did not designate a holotype. In 1921 Sjöstedt synonymised this nominal species with *Moraba serricornis* Walker, 1870. The material he then listed from Queensland was specified as follows (Sjöstedt 1921): "Atherton, Yarrabah, Cape York (Mjöberg) 1♂, 2♀". Comparing the 1921 with the 1920 listings, it is evident that the former is short of one Atherton specimen and one Cape York female, but includes a specimen from Yarrabah that was not listed in 1920.

2. The grasshopper collection in the Stockholm Museum was studied by the author in 1958 (Key 1973). It then contained two pinned (i.e. non-spirit) specimens labelled "Psednura longicornis" in Sjöstedt's hand: a male from Atherton and a female from Yarrabah. Both specimens are labelled also "Queensl. Mjöberg", and the male is labelled "maj" (=May). The female bears the additional label "Moraba serricornis Walk. det. Y.S.", and the male "=serricornis Walk.", both in Sjöstedt's hand. Neither bears a type label, but it is consistent with Sjöstedt's practice for him to have removed such labels when he proposed the synonymy with *serricornis*. No trace could be found of a female from Atherton. There seems no doubt, from the use of the name *Psednura longicornis*, which Sjöstedt abandoned a year later, that the Atherton male and the Yarrabah female must have formed part of Sjöstedt's syntype series. It seems likely that the 1920 listing of a female from Atherton was an inadvertent error*, and the locality that should have been cited for this specimen was Yarrabah. Otherwise we would have to assume (a) that the Atherton female was lost between 1920 and 1921 (the 1921 list cites three specimens from three localities, i.e. there could be only one from each, and the male from Atherton has been accounted for), and (b) that the Yarrabah female (which has not been in spirit) was overlooked in the 1920 listing.

3. Rehn (1952, p.287, footnote 382) selected as the "single type" of *longicornis* the "figured female" and assumed that "the female . . . from Atherton, Queensland, is the one that was figured". As we have seen, there is serious doubt whether the Atherton female ever existed; if it did, it has apparently been lost. The Yarrabah female agrees with figures 4, 4a, 4b, and 4c of Sjöstedt's

*Sjöstedt's 1920 paper contains several such errors, including mis-spelling of the generic names *Oedaleus*, *Biroella*, and *Sphingonotus*, and the incorrect assignment of plate 1, figures 5a and 5b to "*Psednura gecko*" on p. 5, whereas on p.67 they are correctly assigned to *longicornis*.

plate 1 and may well have been the figured female, although there can be no certainty of this. To accept it as the lectotype would, however, be open to the formal objections (i) that its status as a syntype is only inferential, since it was not cited in the original publication, and (ii) that Rehn's purported lectotype designation, with its reference to the "Atherton female" was equivocal. It is questionable, therefore, whether a lectotype of *longicornis* can be considered to exist.

4. Key (1973) nevertheless provisionally accepted the Yarrabah female as lectotype pending a decision on the present application, which he stated was being made. He pointed out that, in addition to the formal objections to this specimen, there is a significant practical objection to the designation of females as primary types in this group of grasshoppers, because they are poor in diagnostic features in comparison with males; he advocated use of the Commission's plenary powers to designate the Atherton male syntype as lectotype, and gave the full label data for this specimen. Although the supposed status of *longicornis* as a junior synonym of *serricornis* did not remove the need for a diagnostic lectotype, Key (1973) has shown both of the pinned syntypes are in fact quite distinct taxonomically from the latter species, and that *longicornis* must therefore be reinstated.

5. *Moraba serricornis* Walk. is the type-species of *Moraba* by monotypy. Its status and lectotype have been discussed by Key (1973). The type-species of *Psednura* is *Mesops pedestris* Erichson, 1842, which was so designated by Kirby (1910). The status and lectotype of that species were discussed by Key (1969*, 1972). These two genera and their type-species could now well be placed on the appropriate Official Lists.

6. In the light of the foregoing, I request that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) use its plenary powers to set aside all previous lectotype designations for the nominal species *Psednura longicornis* Sjöstedt, 1920, and designate as the lectotype of that species the male syntype from Atherton preserved in the Stockholm Museum;

(2) place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *longicornis* Sjöstedt, 1920, as published in the binomen *Psednura longicornis;*

(b) *serricornis* Walker, 1870, as published in the binomen *Moraba serricornis* (type species of *Moraba* Walker, 1870);

(c) *pedestris* Erichson, 1842, as published in the binomen *Mesops pedestris* (type-species of *Psednura* Burr, 1903);

(3) place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

(a) *Moraba* Walker, 1870 (gender : feminine), type species by monotypy *Moraba serricornis* Walker, 1870;

(b) *Psednura* Burr, 1903 (gender : feminine), type species, by designation of Kirby (1910), *Mesops pedestris* Erichson, 1842.

* By an inadvertent error, Key (1969) in one place (p. 392, line 41) refers to the "holotype" of *pedestris*.

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CALYPTRAEA STRIATA GRAY, 1825 (MOLLUSCA, GASTROPODA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER PLENARY POWERS Z.N.(S.) 2030

By C. O. van Regteren Altena (*Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Netherlands*)

J. E. Gray shortly described the species *Calyptraea striata* (1825, p. 407) without locality. Dr. J. D. Taylor, curator of the Department of Mollusca of the British Museum (Natural History), was so kind as to look for me in the collection of that Museum for the holotype or other specimens of that species, but in vain. I have not found the name *Calyptraea striata* Gray in other literature.

2. A year after Gray's description Say (1826, p. 216) again published the name *Calyptraea striata* as a new species. Johnston (1934, p. 96); Roger (1936, p. 151); Morris (1951, pp. 140, 142, pl. 29 fig. 10); Abbott (1955, p. 170, pl. 21r); Vilas & Vilas (1970, p. 61, pl. 7 fig. 8) mentioned this species as *Crucibulum striatum* (Say) and Richards in four publications (1936, pp. 1621, 1623, 1652; 1938, p. 1292; 1939a, p. 312; 1939b, p. 1896) as *Crepidula striata* Say.

3. *Calyptraea striata* Gray, 1825, may be regarded as an unused senior homonym of *Calyptraea striata* Say, 1826. Therefore, in the interest of nomenclatural stability and to preserve the name *Crucibulum striatum* (Say, 1826) the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress both for the purposes of the Law of Priority and that of Homonymy, the name *striata* Gray, 1825, published in the binomen *Calyptraea striata*:

(2) to place the specific name *striata* Say, 1826, as published in the binomen *Calyptraea striata*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *striata* Gray, 1825, as published in the binomen *Calyptraea striata* (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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SCHISTODERA COBB, 1920 (NEMATODA: ENOPLIDA), A REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION; *OXYSTOMINA* FILIPJEV, 1921 PROPOSED FOR THE OFFICIAL LIST. Z.N.(S.)2031

By W. D. Hope (*Department of Invertebrate Zoology, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.* 20560) and D. G. Murphy (*National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland,* 20014)

Oxystomina Filipjev, 1921 (:565) is the type-genus of the marine nematode super-family Oxystominoidea Chitwood, 1935. Filipjev (1921) proposed the name *Oxystomina* as a replacement of *Oxystoma* Bütschli, 1874 (: 270) which is preoccupied by *Oxystoma* Dumeril, 1806 (Insecta).

2. Among the several names that have been accepted by systematists as synonyms of [1]*Oxystomina*, two have publication dates earlier than that of *Oxystomina*, i.e., *Acoma* Steiner, 1916, and *Schistodera* Cobb, 1920. *Acoma* Steiner, 1916, is a junior homonym of *Acoma* Casey, 1890 and is, therefore, invalid.

3. *Schistodera*, which is an available name has been used on but one occasion since it was first published by Cobb (1920); this was in "A Synopsis of the Families and Genera of Nematoda" by Baylis and Daubney (1926). Here, both *Schistodera* and *Oxystomina* were listed as separate valid genera. Further, these authors were aware that *Oxystoma* Bütschli, 1874 was preoccupied, and they renamed the genus "*Oxystomina*" with the note that "The name *Oxystomina* has, we believe, been proposed to replace the preoccupied name *Oxystoma*. We are unfortunately unable to trace its author and date of publication" (p. 97). Thus, *Oxystomina* sensu Baylis and Daubney, 1926, is both a junior homonym and a junior synonym of *Oxystomina* Filipjev, 1921.

4. Since Baylis and Daubney's publication, *Schistodera* Cobb, 1920 has been listed as a "junior" synonym of *Oxystomina* Filipjev, 1921 in every instance where it has appeared in the literature (Coninck, L. A. de, 1965; Filipjev, I. N., 1934; Kreis, H. A., 1929; Schuurmans Stekhoven, J. H., 1935; and Wieser, W., 1953). That *Oxystomina* has been accepted as the valid name of the genus in question is further evidenced by the additional occasions (Allgen, C., 1932; Chitwood, B. G., 1937; Filipjev, I. N., 1927; Gerlach, S. A., 1954; Vitiello, P., 1970; and others) upon which it has been used, even though the name *Schistodera* was not cited as a synonym or otherwise mentioned.

5. In view of the general acceptance of *Oxystomina* Filipjev, 1921 as the valid name of the genus in question by those concerned with the systematics of marine nematodes, and of the inconvenience that would result in changing the name of this genus the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

[1]The spelling of *Oxystomina* has been modified by Schuurmans Stekhoven (1935) and others to *Oxystomatina*. The latter name is an unjustified emendation and is, therefore, a junior objective synonym of *Oxystomina*.

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Schistoder* Cobb, 1920, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Oxystomina* Filipjev (gender : feminine), type-species, by monotypy through *Oxystoma* Bütschli, 1874, *Oxystoma elongatum* Bütschli, 1874, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *elongatum* Bütschli, 1874, as published in the binomen *Oxystoma elongata*[*sic*] (type-species of *Oxystomina* Filipjev, 1921) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic name *Schistodera* Cobb, 1920 (as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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CERITHIUM BRUGUIÈRE, [1789], (GASTROPODA): PROPOSED PRESERVATION BY DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2032

By Richard (Joseph R.) Houbrick (*Smithsonian Oceanographic Sorting Center, Washington, D.C.* 20560)

Although the name *Cerithium* has been used by generations of conchologists, the genus has had a complicated taxonomic history and is difficult to define due to the problems in selecting and identifying a proper type-species. Comprehensive reviews of the synonymic history of the genus have been made by Dall (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.:* 363–369; 1907) and Wood (*Contrib. from Geol. Dept. Columbia Univ.* **22**(1) : 6–10; 1910).

2. The name *Cerithium* was first used by Fabius Columna (*De Aquatilibus Aliisque Nonnullis Animalibus*, Roma, pp. 53; 57; 1616) and later adopted by Adanson (*Histoire naturelle du coquillage Sénégal:* 152–160; 1757) for a shell, "Le Cérite", from the mouth of the Gambia River on the west coast of Africa. Adanson identified this shell with Columna's *Cerithium*. As Dall (1907, cited above) has pointed out, these authors were pre-Linnaean and not entitled to be cited in synonymy, except historically.

3. Bruguière (*Ency. Méth.*, **1**: xv; [1789] was the first author to use the name *Cerithium*, but failed to list any species. He adopted the name *Cerithium* from Adanson (1757, cited above) whose work was non-binominal. Three years later, Bruguière (*Ency. Méth.* **1** (2) 467–501; 1792) divided the genus into three unnamed groups on the basis of canal curvature. The first of these groups corresponds to what is now known as *Rhinoclavis* and the second to *Cerithium*, sensu stricto. Bruguière listed 10 species in his second group, and named Adanson's shell *Cerithium adansonii*, with "Le Cérite" cited in its synonymy.

4. Dall (1907, cited above) believed that the first binominal author to recognize the group commonly known as *Cerithium* was Martyn (*Universal Conchologist* **1**, table, Nos. 12, 13; 1784), who named it *Clava*. Martyn used two species, the first of which is now known as a *Rhinoclavis* Swainson, 1840, and the second, a species of *Pyrazus* Montfort, 1810. However, Martyn's *Universal Conchologist* is not consistently binominal and has been rejected by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (Opinion 456, 1957).

5. Lamarck (*Prodr. nouv. class.:* 73; 1799) also selected an example for the genus and used a species of what is now known as *Pseudovertagus* Vignal, 1904 (*P. aluco* Lamarck). Link (*Beschr. Rostock. Samml.*: 130; 1807) and Montfort (*Conch. Syst.* **2** : 511; 1810) followed Lamarck in their works. Two years after his first work of 1799, Lamarck (*Syst. des An. sans Vert.:* 85; 1801) selected several other species as examples of the genus and among these was *Cerithium nodulosum* Bruguière, 1792. Schumacher (*Essai:* 223–224; 227–228; 1817) used the name *Cerithium* for two different groups, crediting them to Lamarck, and designating *Cerithium aluco* as the type for one and *C. nodulosum* for the other. Schumacher's work was followed by later writers. Thus, for many years, malacologists, including Thiele (*Handb. Syst. Weicht.* **1** : 212–213; 1929)

and Wenz (*Handb. Paläozool.*, **6**, *Gastropoda:* 765; 1938), accepted *Cerithium nodulosum* as the type-species of the genus. Dall (1907, cited above) considered the type-species to be Lamarck's (1799, cited above) first choice, which Dall identified as *Clava* (=*Pseudovertagus*) *aluco* Lamarck, 1799. However, Stewart (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* **78**: 355–356; 1926) noted that under the present rules of zoological nomenclature, Lamarck did not select a type.

6. The first valid subsequent designation of a type-species for the genus after Bruguière was that of Montfort (*Conch. Syst.* **2** : 510–511; genus 128 (figure); 1810), who chose *Cerithium virgatum*, a substitute name for *Murex vertagus* Linnaeus. Montfort's figure of *C. virgatum* is a *Rhinoclavis* cited in the synonymy as *Murex vertagus* Linn. and Gmel. It is thus clear that the name *Cerithium* would replace *Rhinoclavis* Swainson, 1840 (*Clava* Martyn) unless *Cerithium adansonii* Bruguière is accepted as the type-species[1].

7. Cossmann (*Essais de Paléoconchologie Comparée*, Pt. 7, Paris, pp. 66–67; 1906) reviewed the problems of type-selection and indicated that most authors have cited *C. nodulosum* as the type-species. He reproduced Adanson's figures of "Le Cérite" but could not find specimens of it in the Adanson collection. On the basis of the figures, he considered Adanson's shell to belong to the brackish water group *Pyrazus* and concluded that it could not be the type-species for a marine genus. Cossmann also mentioned that samples labelled "*C. adansonii*" in the Paris collections did not resemble the "Le Cérite" figure of Adanson, and concluded that "Le Cérite" had been poorly figured and misplaced.

8. Wood (*Contrib. Geol. Dept. Columbia Univ.*, **21** (1) : 6–10; 1910) also discussed the problems involved in type-selection and presented a detailed historical account of the diversity of opinion in this matter. She suggested that the genus name be referred to Columna and that the type be Columna's *Cerithium tuberosum*. Wood contended that even though Columna's description appeared before 1758, he did give the genus a name which conforms to the Linnaean system of nomenclature. She suggested that the rule referring to 1758 as the starting point be suspended in favour of referring the genus to Columna because this would have the practical advantage of settling the question of a type-species. Wood further suggested that if the rules discrediting pre-Linnaean descriptions were rigidly adhered to, the genus should then be referred to Bruguière, with *C. nodulosum* as the type-species.

9. Stewart (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* **78**: 355–356; 1926) proposed that *C. adansonii* Bruguière should be the type-species by tautonymy because Bruguière (1792, cited above) cites "Le Cérite" Adanson in the synonymy. Stewart admitted that this was a rather strained interpretation of tautonymy but considered that the acceptance of *C. adansonii* as the type-species was the only means of saving the old and familiar name of *Cerithium* from the synonymy of *Clava* (=*Rhinoclavis*).

10. Stewart's interpretation was discussed by Woodring (*Carnegie Inst. Wash.*, No. 385, (2): 332–333; 1928) who suggested that Adanson's figures of

[1]This is not strictly correct. All the species listed by Bruguière, 1792, are in principle equally eligible for subsequent designation as type-species unless referred to the genus conditionally or with doubt. R.V.M.

"Le Cérite" represented something similar to the Indo-Pacific species, *Cerithium columna*. However, *C. columna* is unknown in West Africa, the type-locality of Adanson.

11. Fischer-Piette (*J. Conchyliol.* **85** (2–4) : 103–377; 1942) resolved the uncertainty concerning the identification of *Cerithium adansonii* by recovering the shell figured by Adanson and showing that *C. adansonii* is the same species as *C. erythraeonense* Lamarck 1822. *Cerithium erythraeonense* does not occur in West Africa, but is limited in distribution to the Red Sea. It may have been accidently mixed by Adanson into his collection of shells from West Africa. Nevertheless, the actual shell, "Le Cérite", of Adanson, now known to be *C. erythraeonense*, may be considered the lectotype of *C. adansonii*.

12. Grant and Gale (*Mem. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist.* **1** : 756; 1931) noted that unless a suspension of the rules is obtained, the name *Cerithium* must be dropped in favour of *Clava* (= *Rhinoclavis*) because the method of type-designation on the basis of indirect virtual tautonymy is ineffective when opposed to a valid subsequent designation.

13. Martyn's name, *Clava*, is unacceptable because his work is non-binominal. *Clava* is now *Rhinoclavis* Swainson, 1840. If Bruguière's *C. adansonii* is not accepted as the type-species, Montfort's designation of *C. virgatum* must be selected as the type for the genus. However, Montfort's *C. virgatum* is what has long been known as *Rhinoclavis vertagus* (Linnaeus). If Montfort's type-species is valid, *Cerithium* would replace what is now known as *Rhinoclavis*, more confusion would be introduced into the nomenclature, and the genus *Cerithium* would be a different one from what was intended by the earlier writers on the subject.

14. Vignal (*Jour. Conchyliol.* **58** : 138-140; 1910) and Cossmann (*Ann. Soc. Roy. Malac. Belg.* **24** : 10; 1889) have used *C. adansonii* as the type-species for the genus. Stewart's proposal of the acceptance of *C. adansonii* as the type-species by tautonymy has been accepted by more recent workers: Olsson and Harbison (*Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, Mongr. **8** : 281; 1953); Woodring (*Geol. Survey, Prof. Pap.* 306–B: 170–171; 1959); Hoerle (*Tulane Stud. Geol. Paleont.* **10** (1) : 3; 1972). Thus, the type-species of the genus *Cerithium* is, at best, a questionable species based upon Adanson. As Woodring (1959, cited above) has suggested, action by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature referring the genus to Bruguière and validating *Cerithium adansonii* Bruguière as the type-species is desirable.

I hereby petition the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to take the following action.

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the normal genus *Cerithium* Bruguière, [1789], made prior to the Ruling now requested and, having done so, to designate *Cerithium adansonii* Bruguière, 1792, to be the type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the generic name *Cerithium* Bruguière, [1789] (gender: neuter), type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Cerithium adansonii* Bruguière, 1792, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *adansonii* Bruguière, 1792, as published in the binomen *Cerithium adansonii* (type-species of *Cerithium* Bruguière, [1789]) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

SCEPTROPHORUS FOERSTER, 1856 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA. CHALCIDOIDEA); PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.)2033[1]

By David Rosen (*Department of Entomology, The Hebrew University, Faculty of Agriculture, Rehovot, Israel*)

1. The genus *Microterys* was established by Thompson, 1875 (*Scandinaviens Hymenoptera* **4** : 155) [actual date of publication apparently 1876] who included in it 20 of the species described by Dalman, 1820 (*Svensk. Vet. Akad. Handl.* **41** : 137, 147–172) under *Encyrtus* Latreille, along with 4 new species. Thompson failed to designate a type-species, and his genus consisted of a rather heterogeneous assemblage of species, the majority of which have since been transferred to such diverse genera as *Aphidencyrtus* Ashmead, 1900; *Aphycoides* Mercet, 1921; *Aphycus* Mayr, 1875 [1876]; *Blastothrix* Mayr, 1875 [1876]; *Epiencyrtus* Ashmead, 1900; *Metaphycus* Mercet, 1917; *Prionomytus* Mayr, 1875 [1876]; *Syphophagus* Ashmead, 1900; *Tyndarichus* Howard, 1910; and *Zeteticontus* Silvestri, 1915.

2. Ashmead, 1900 (*Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **22** : 390–394) designated *Encyrtus sylvius* Dalman, 1820, as type-species, thus restricting *Microterys* to Thompson's "Section B" of the genus, comprising 8 species (Thompson, 1875, op. cit. : 157). He added other species, listing a total of 20 species in the redefined genus.

3. Mercet, 1921, in his celebrated monograph on the Encyrtidae of the Iberian Peninsula (*Fauna Ibérica. Himenópteros. Fam. Encirtidos:* 48–49), unfortunately chose to ignore Ashmead's decision and designated *Encyrtus aeruginosus* Dalman, 1820, as type-species of *Microterys* Thompson, whereas *Encyrtus sylvius* Dalman, 1820, was considered by him as the type-species of the genus *Encyrtus*, which he (*op. cit.* : 34) credited to Dalman, 1820 (*op. cit.*), rather than to Latreille, 1809 (*Gen. Crustac. Insect* **4** : 31). Thus, Mercet applied the generic name "*Encyrtus* Dalman" to the group of species to which Ashmead restricted Thompson's genus *Microterys*, whereas the generic name *Microterys* Thompson was used by him for the group of species otherwise mostly known as *Syrphophagus* Ashmead.

4. Although Timberlake, 1923 (*Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash.* **25** : 58–59) soon pointed out Mercet's misinterpretation of the genera *Encyrtus* and *Microterys*, several European authors—most notably Nikol'skaya, 1952 (*The Chalcid Fauna of U.S.S.R., Opred. Faun. S.S.S.R.* **44** : 395, 403)—followed Mercet's nomenclature. However, the majority of chalcidologists apparently accepted Ashmead's interpretation of *Microterys*, and added numerous species from various Continents to the genus as defined by him [e.g. Gahan and Fagan, 1923 (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* **124** : 51); Ishii, 1923 (*Bull Imp. Plant Quar. Sta.* **3** : 70, 109); Compere, 1926 (*Univ. Calif. Publ. Entomol.* **4** : 33–44), 1939 (*Bull. Entomol. Res.* **30** : 16–20); Blanchard, 1940 (*Anal. Soc. Cient. Argent.* **130** : 123); and others].

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5. That long controversy was finally settled by Ferrière, 1953 (*Mitt. Schweiz. Entomol. Gesell.* **36** : 16), who recognised *Microterys* Thompson as understood by Ashmead, with "*Encyrtus* Dalman et aut. nec Latreille" as a synonym. Ferrière (*op. cit.* : 34) also recognized *Encyrtus aeruginosus* Dalman as a species of *Syrphophagus* Ashmead, and quoted "*Microterys* Mercet et auct., pro parte" as a synonym of that genus. Ferrière was soon followed by various European workers, including Erdös and Novicky, 1955 (*Beitr. Entomol.* **5** : 173) and Nikol'skaya (personal communication : an annotated volume of her 1952 monograph), who finally accepted the generic name *Microterys* Thompson as applied by Ashmead, with *Encyrtus sylvius* Dalman as type-species.

6. However, soon after consensus was finally reached in that nomenclatural dispute, Ferrière, 1955 (*Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agr Portici* **33** : 361–363) made the rather unfortunate discovery that the old, cryptic genus *Sceptrophorus* Foerster, 1856, was actually a senior synonym of *Microterys* Thompson, 1875 [1876].

7. Foerster, 1841 (*Beiträge zur Monographie der Pteromalinen Nees :* 46) described his species *Encyrtus sceptriger* from a single male specimen, characterized by rather peculiar antennae with a conspicuously elongated club. In 1856 (*Hymenopterologische Studien* **2** : 38–39) he established his genus *Sceptrophorus*, known to him from the male sex only, and designated both *Encyrtus sceptriger* Foerster, 1841, and *Encyrtus paradoxus* Dalman, 1820, as type-species.

8. Mayr, 1875 (*Verh. Zool.-Bot. Gesell. Wien* **25** : 702) [1876] regarded *Sceptrophorus* Foerster as a synonym of "*Encyrtus* Dalman". He transferred (*op. cit.*: 756) *E. paradoxus* to the genus *Bothriothorax* Ratzeburg, 1844, and described the supposed female and male of *E. sceptriger* from Foerster's material. Mayr's description of his female of *sceptriger* (*op. cit.* : 704) agreed rather well with Foertser's description of the male of that species, whereas his supposed male (*op. cit.* : 715) was quite different.

9. Ashmead, 1900 (*op. cit.* : 381) designated *Encyrtus sceptriger* as type-species of *Sceptrophorus* Foerster, which he recognized in the female sex, and placed in that genus also *Psilophrys hyalinipennis* Howard, 1885 (=*Copidosoma gelechiae* Howard, 1885) and *Encyrtus solus* Howard, 1885, which has subsequently been transferred to the genus *Psyllaephagus* Ashmead, 1900 (see Peck, 1963, *Canad. Entomol. Suppl.* **30** : 385), as well as *Encyrtus convexus* Howard, 1896, the type material of which has since apparently been lost (B. D. Burks, personal communication). Girault, 1917 (*Entomol. News* **28** : 256–257) described a fifth species under the name *Spectrophorus marilandicus*, which he compared with *solus*. That species is represented by the unique female type (U.S.N.M.), which is very poorly preserved, unrecognizable and cannot be placed generically (B. D. Burks, communication). This leaves only *sceptriger*, the type-species, in the genus *Sceptrophorus* Foerster.

10. Mercet, 1922 (*Boll. R. Españ. Hist. Nat.* **22** : 296) redescribed *Sceptrophorus sceptriger* from a single specimen he had received from Ruschka from Germany. He considered the specimen, with characteristic antennae, to be a female, and noted that all characters agreed with those attributed by Mayr to the female of *E. sceptriger* and not to the male of that species. However, Mercet pointed out that the specimen resembled a male in the shape and point

of insertion of the antennae and in the truncated abdomen, and concluded that its true sex could not be ascertained.

11. Ferrière, 1955 (*op. cit.*) examined material reared by Schmutterer in Germany from *Lecanopsis formicarum* Newstead. He concluded that the specimens corresponding with the descriptions of Mayr and Mercet were males, as was Foerster's type of *Sceptrophorus sceptriger*. The "male" described by Mayr apparently belonged to another species, probably of the genus *Trichomasthus* Thomson, 1875 [1876]. The females, which were undoubtedly conspecific with the males of *sceptriger*, were found to belong to a species of *Microterys*, identical with or closely related to *M. tessellatus* (Dalman, 1820). Thus, *Microterys* Thomson was found to be a junior synonym of *Sceptrophorus* Foerster. Ferrière, however, did not follow the conclusions of his discovery to the bitter end. Rather than sink *Microterys* under *Sceptrophorus*, he preferred to use the combination *Microterys sceptriger* (Foerster).

12. However, Graham, 1958 (*Entomol. Tidskr.* **79** : 151, 154, 155) referred to *Microterys* Thomson as a junior synonym of *Sceptrophorus* Foerster. De Santis, 1963 (*Encirtidos de la Republica Argentina, Com. Inv. Cient. Prov. Bs. As.* **4** : 181) concurred and formally synonymized *Microterys* with *Sceptrophorus*.

13. Most subsequent authors have either ignored that action [e.g. Peck, 1963 (*op. cit.*); Tachikawa, 1963 (*Revisional Studies on the Encyrtidae of Japan Mem. Ehime Univ. VI* **9** : 223–235); Sugonjaev, 1965 (*Trud. Nauchno-Issled. Inst. Zashch. Rast.* **9** : 165–174); Azim, 1964 (*Mushi* **38** : 11–17); Annecke and Insley, 1971 (*Entomol. Mem. S. Afr. Dept. Agric. Tech. Serv.* **23** : 18–19); and others], or followed Ferrière's precedent in preferring the generic name *Microterys* Thomson [see Bakkendorf, 1965 (*Entomol. Medd.* **30** : 151); Trjapitzin, 1968 (*Trud. Vsesoyuz Entomol. Obshchest.* **52** : 61), 1971 (*Ibid.* **54** : 131)].

14. Sinking the generic name *Microterys* Thomson under *Sceptrophorus* Foerster, although logical under the Law of Priority, would be most unfortunate from the point of view of stability. Although in dispute for some 30 years, the name *Microterys* has been in constant use by most chalcidologists for nearly a century. Over 100 species have been described under that name, and it has been very widely used in taxonomic, economic and biological literature. The name *Microterys* Thomson served for the creation of the tribe Microteryni and the subtribe Microteryna in the family Encyrtidae (Erdös and Novicky, 1955, *op. cit.* : 167). On the other hand, *Sceptrophorus* Foerster has remained cryptic and misinterpreted during that long period, has been known from just a few male specimens of a single species, and has never been mentioned in the economic literature. Males seldom offer reliable generic characters in the Encyrtidae.

15. Therefore in the interest of stability of nomenclature, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is hereby asked to:-

(1) use its plenary powers to supress the generic name *Sceptrophorus* Foerster, 1856, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Microterys* Thomson, 1875 [1876] (gender : masculine), type-species *Encyrtus sylvius* Dalman, 1820, as designated

by Ashmead, 1900, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *sylvius* Dalman, 1820, as published in the binomen *Encyrtus sylvius* (type-species of *Microterys* Thomson, 1875 [1876]), on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic name *Sceptrophorus* Foerster, 1856, suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

DROSOPHILA CARINATA GRIMSHAW, 1901 (INSECTA, DIPTERA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS IN ORDER TO PRESERVE *DROSOPHILA MERCATORUM* PATTERSON AND WHEELER, 1942. Z.N.(S.) 2035

By H. L. Carson (*University of Hawaii*), D. E. Hardy (*University of Hawaii*), L. H. Throckmorton (*University of Chicago*), M. Wasserman (*City University of New York*) and M. R. Wheeler (*University of Texas*)

The purpose of this appeal is to forestall an impending confusion in the literature in the matter of the name of an extensively-studied species of *Drosophila*. To this end, the undersigned recommend that the plenary powers of the Commission be used to suppress the name *Drosophila carinata* Grimshaw, 1901, and that it be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology. The reasons for requesting this action are enumerated briefly below; this is followed by a detailed discussion and bibliography.

The basic facts

1. The specific name *D. carinata* was published by Grimshaw (1901) with an accompanying description. Type material consists of a single teneral female specimen collected in Kona, Island of Hawaii, in 1892.

2. Subsequent to this, this name was not used in the literature for 64 years. Hardy (1965) reports on his examination of the type specimen. He believed it to be conspecific with *Drosophila mercatorum* Patterson and Wheeler, 1942.

3. The name *D. mercatorum* was published at a time when there was a great intensification of work on *Drosophila*. The name has subsequently been used in 52 publications and it actually appears in the titles of 19 of these papers.

4. The name *mercatorum* has also been used to refer not only to a species but to an important subgroup containing three species of the *repleta* group of *Drosophila*. Although subgroup designations are informal, loss of usage of this designation would create confusion in referring to these flies.

5. Within *D. mercatorum*, two subspecies of very wide geographical distribution have been described. Loss of the name would result in confusion of nomenclature at this level also.

6. The species concerned belongs to a very difficult and interesting group of cryptic species, the *repleta* group of *Drosophila*. Because of the wide biological interest generated by this situation, much research has been done with genetic techniques to clarify the status of these species. This has resulted in a large literature.

7. In 1962, it was shown that the small amount of facultative parthenogenesis in this species could be built into a major mode of reproduction by artificial selection. This has led to a series of papers and the matter continues to be actively studied at the present time.

8. Because of the fact that no sure way exists to separate pinned specimens of females of the two subspecies of *D. mercatorum* from each other or from the full species, *D. repleta* or *D. paranaensis*, considerable question remains as to

the specific identity of the type specimen of *D. carinata*. We feel that it is unlikely that this situation can be clarified by further research on this specimen.

Details of the case

The *repleta* group of the genus *Drosophila*, subgenus *Drosophila* consists of more than 100 species which evolved in American deserts; many breed on or have an ecological relationship to various cacti (Patterson and Stone 1952). Wasserman (1963) has summarized data on 46 species; among them are some of the most remarkable cases of cryptic species known. These have been uncovered by a long series of hybridization, genetic and chromosomal studies pioneered by Patterson and Stone and their colleagues at the Univeristy of Texas in the 1940's and continuing for the past 30 years.

The extraordinary case of the *mercatorum* subgroup has been documented in an extensive series of papers beginning in the 1940's with work in Brazil (DeBarros 1946, 1949a, b, c, 1950; Dreyfus 1948, 1949, 1957; Dreyfus and DeBarros 1947, 1948, 1949; Pereira and Dreyfus 1946) and culminated in the definitive papers of Wasserman (1954, 1960, 1962, 1963; Wasserman and Wilson 1957). The species name *mercatorum* has also been employed as a subgroup designation; it appears in approximately nineteen titles. In some cases, although the name is not in the title, a large portion of the paper is given over to a discussion of this species, its subspecies and its sibling species (e.g. Wharton 1944).

Briefly, the situation is as follows. Despite past confusion because of the cryptic nature of the species and subspecies, four entities are now recognised in the subgroup: (1) *D. mercatorum mercatorum* Patterson and Wheeler, 1942; type from Santa Barbara, California. This was recognised as the type subspecies by Patterson and Stone (1952). This subspecies is found in the mountains from Chile north to California. It has been collected in Rochester, New York and is abundant in Hawaii. This subspecies has many remarkable characteristics. As Carson (1956) has pointed out, it seems to be on the way towards the evolution of an invasive cosmopolitan habit. Furthermore, this subspecies has been used recently for an extended laboratory study of selection for parthenogenesis and the study of the origin of sexual isolation (Carson 1962, 1965, 1967a; Carson, Wei and Niederkorn 1969; Carson and Synder 1972; Doerr 1967, Henslee 1956, Wei 1968; Ikeda 1971, 1972). This work is in active progress at the present time. More than ten visible mutants exist; these and a number of parthenogenetic and wild stocks have been listed annually in Drosophila Information Service since about 1960. These references are not included in the bibliography. The species is a superb laboratory organism. The strong differences in its population structure from those found in *D. pseudoobscura*, *D. melanogaster* or *D. robusta* and the existence of parthenogenesis seem to assure that it will continue to be an important organism in future genetic research.

(2) *D. mercatorum pararepleta* was originally described as *D. pararepleta* by Dobzhansky and Pavan (1943). Following Wharton's (1944) studies, it was recognized as a subspecies of *D. mercatorum*. *D. m. pararepleta* is a chromosomally highly polymorphic subspecies found in the tropical lowlands from southern Brazil to Colombia. It crosses easily with the much more widespread,

essentially monomorphic subspecies *D. m. mercatorum*, producing fertile offspring.

(3) DeBarros (1950) described *D. paranaensis* from Brazil. Dissection of the penis of the males (Wasserman, 1962) is the only satisfactory way known to separate this species morphologically from either subspecies of *D. mercatorum*. Wasserman (1962) shows that *D. paranaensis* is widespread in tropical America as far north as Mexico. Hybrids with *D. mercatorum* are partially inviable and wholly sterile in both sexes.

(4) Carson (1967b) found that the extraordinary *Drosophila* parasite of land crabs in the West Indies, *carcinophila* Wheeler also belongs to the *mercatorum* subgroup: it is chromosomally more primitive than the other two species. This has led to further great biological interest in the *mercatorum* subgroup.

The difficulties posed by routine taxonomic treatment of the *repleta* group in general and these species in particular are illustrated in microcosm by the situation in the Hawaiian islands. Three species of the *repleta* group, *D. hydei* Sturtevant, *D. repleta* Wollaston and the subject of this appeal, *D. mercatorum* Patterson and Wheeler are known from Hawaii (Hardy 1965). *D. hydei* is fairly easy to distinguish morphologically. The critical problem involves the great similarity of *D. mercatorum* and *D. repleta*. The former usually keys to *D. repleta* and females of these two species and of *D. paranaensis* DeBarros are virtually indistinguishable. Hardy (1965 : 204) discovered the apparent synonymy which has prompted this appeal. Examination of the type of *D. carinata* Grimshaw (a teneral female specimen) in the British Museum led him to conclude that it was conspecific with *D. mercatorum* Patterson and Wheeler, 1942. In discussing the situation, however, he states: "This species is closely related to *D. repleta* Wollaston and I find no really satisfactory morphological characters for separating the Hawaiian specimens". There follows a paragraph detailing his studies but he nevertheless concludes that the specimen is not *D. repleta*.

The difficulties described by Hardy with the Hawaiian specimens have been widely encountered by all workers in the *repleta* group. The identification by morphological means of females, either in pinned or living condition, remains an essentially unsolved taxonomic problem. If offspring can be obtained from a female, the species of the mother can ordinarily be determined by the characteristics of her sons. Lacking this possibility, however, a single pinned female from Hawaii might be *D. repleta*, *D. mercatorum* (of either subspecies) *D. paranaensis* or, indeed a previously undescribed species.

Even if future studies on the type specimen of *D. carinata* were to prove it to be synonymous with *D. mercatorum*, we appeal for suppression of the name. The grounds are that a complicated literature of over 50 titles would be thrown into confusion, as the name is employed for a subspecies, a species and a species subgroup. This literature is international in scope and has largely been devoted to the clarification of this extraordinarily complex and challenging biological situation. Action by the Commission would appear to be justified under the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature; especially in view of the text of Article 79(b); Suppression of unused senior synonyms. Revisions in this

Article were ratified by the 17th International Congress of Zoology in September, 1972 (see Corliss, J. O. 1972 *Science* 178 : 1120).

Stocks of *D. mercatorum* are now in use at the University of Minnesota (Carolyn Doerr), the University of Chicago at Chicago Circle (Irene Wei), the University of Michagan (Alan Templeton and C. F. Sing), the University of Hawaii (H. L. Carson) and Tokyo Metropolitan University (H. Ikeda). Active research programmes are under way in all of these laboratories.

The International Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *carinata* Grimshaw, 1901, as published in the binomen *Drosophila carinata*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the specific name suppressed in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

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HYDROPHORUS FALLÉN, 1823 (INSECTA, DIPTERA, DOLICHOPODIDAE): REQUEST FOR SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE DESIGNATION BY MACQUART, 1827 OF *H. JACULUS* FALLÉN AS TYPE OF THE GENUS IN FAVOUR OF *H. NEBULOSUS* FALLÉN IN ORDER TO CONSERVE CONSISTENT USAGE. Z.N.(S.) 2036

By George C. Steyskal (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA, c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington D.C., USA* 20560), Harold Robinson (*U.S. National Museum, Washington D.C., USA* 20560), Hans Ulrich (*Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum A. Koenig, Bonn, Germany*) and Richard L. Hurley (*Humboldt State College, Arcata, California, USA* 95521)

The genus *Hydrophorus* was erected by Fallén, 1823 : 2 with the following species included and without designation of a type-species:

1. *H. regius* (Fabricus) (*Dolichopus*); 2. *H. binotatus* Fallén; 3. *H. litoreus* Fallén; 4. *H. nebulosus* Fallèn (page 3); 5. *H. armiger* Fallèn; 6. *H. rostratus* (Fabricius) (*Musca*); 7. *H. jaculus* Fallén.

2. There is general agreement (Coquillett, 1910 : 554; Collin, 1940 : 268; Hardy and Kohn, 1964 : 254; Foote, Coulson, and Robinson, 1965 : 504; Hurley, 1965: 7; Robinson, 1970b: 56), insofar as workers have even considered the question of the type-species, that the first valid designation of a type-species of *Hydrophorus* was by Macquart (1827a : 249; 1827b : 37) in the statement "L'Hydrophore jaculus, qui est le type du genre . . ."

3. There is a case of misidentification in this type selection. Macquart divided the large and heterogeneous group known as *Hydrophorus* by Fallén and as "*Medeterus* Fisch." by Meigen into two parts (the spelling *Medeterus* is either an error or an unjustified emendation). Macquart used the two available names for the two parts, but he defined "*Medeterus*" (instead of *Hydrophorus*) as having the "style des antennes dorsal" and used other characters which are not those of *Medetera carnivora* Fischer, 1819, the monotypical type of the genus *Medetera* Fischer, 1819. It is now recognized that *Medetera carnivora* Fischer (not mentioned by Macquart) and *Musca rostrata* Fabricius, 1775 (cited by Macquart as "*Medeterus rostratus* Fischer, Meigen") are synonyms of *Medetera diadema* (Linnaeus, 1767) [*Musca*]. *Medetera diadema* has an apical arista (see Lundbeck, 1912 : 329, fig. 102). *Hydrophorus jaculus*, now placed in *Medetera*, also has an apical arista (see Kowarz, 1877 : pl. 2, fig. 4) and clearly cannot have been the species so identified by Macquart. This error was already noted by Kowarz, 1877 : 39): "Macquart . . . schliess sich wesentlich den Anschauungen Meigen's an, zerlegte aber *Medeterus* Mg. in zwei Gattungen und wählte für die Arten mit apicaler Fühlerborste irrthümlich den Gattungsnamen *Hydrophorus* und für jene mit dorsaler Fühlerborste den Gattungsnamen *Medeterus*".

4. Wahlberg (1844 : 110), disregarding Macquart's action, was apparently the first to use *Hydrophorus* in the sense in which it is now used. His concept was followed by Haliday, 1851; Rondani, 1856; and Loew, 1857. Since the

time of Loew, the concept has been generally accepted and a voluminous literature has accumulated pertaining to *Hydrophorus* in that sense. Only Coquillett (1910 : 554) drew the strictly interpreted conclusions from Macquart's type designation that *Hydrophorus* is a junior synonym of *Medetera* Fischer and that *Hydrophorus* of authors should be called *Aphrozeta* Perris, 1849–1850.

5. If Macquart's type designation and, by consequence, Coquillett's procedure be accepted, an old-established name of a large and world-wide genus, *Hydrophorus* of authors, would have to be discarded and replaced by an unknown name, which, apart from its author (Perris) and Coquillett, was never used. Furthermore, it would be necessary to change the name of the subfamily typified by the genus. The subfamily *Hydrophorinae* Lioy, 1864 (as *Hydrophoriti*) or Schiner, 1864 (as *Hydrophorinae*) is still in common use (Robinson, 1970a, 1970b) as the name of a sharply defined subfamily containing more than ten genera, and one distinct from the equally commonly used *Medeterinae* Lioy, 1864 (as *Medeteriti*).

6. Inasmuch as the concept of *Hydrophorus* has consistently and for so long a time been such as to include only the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of the originally included species (*H. binotatus*, *H. litoreus*, *H. nebulosus*), we believe that it is in the interest of taxonomic clarity and continuity to suppress Macquart's type designation as being based upon a misidentification and to select a type-species from one of these three according to the provisions of article 70a of the Code. We therefore proposed that *N. nebulosus* be designated type-species because out of these three species it is the one most easily recognized, one that represents well the traditional concept of the genus, and one that has never been in taxonomic confusion with any other species.

7. Therefore, in the interests of stability in nomenclature, the Commission is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for the genus *Hydrophorus* Fallén, 1823 made prior to the ruling now requested, and having done so, to designate *Hydrophorus nebulosus* Fallén, 1823, as the type-species of the said genus;

(2) to place the generic name *Hydrophorus* Fallén, 1823 (gender : masculine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Hydrophorus nebulosus* Fallén, 1823, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *nebulosus* Fallén, 1823, as published in the binomen *Hydrophorus nebulosus* (type-species of *Hydrophorus* Fallén, 1823) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology; and

(4) to place the subfamily name *Hydrophorinae* Lioy, 1864 or Schiner. 1864 on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology.

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OSCINELLA BECKER, 1909: PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF TYPE-SPECIES, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS (DIPTERA, CHLOROPIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 2037

By Curtis W. Sabrosky (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.*)

Between 1910 and 1912, Theodor Becker, great German Dipterist, published a world revision of the dipterous family Chloropidae in a series of monographs of the various faunal regions. The first (March 15, 1910) covered the Palaearctic Region, and in this he proposed the generic name *Oscinella* for a large group of small and predominantly black grass flies hitherto known as *Oscinis* Latreille (1804). *Oscinis* technically could not be used because its earliest valid type designation made it a synonym of *Chlorops* Meigen (1803), which contains larger, usually yellow and black striped species in a different subfamily than *Oscinella*. The genus *Oscinella*, obviously polyphyletic, has been divided in recent years, but the name *Oscinella* has always been retained for *O. frit* (Linnaeus), the European frit fly, and its congeners. The literature on that one species alone, *O. frit*, is extensive because of its considerable damage to cereals, especially in the Palaearctic Region.

2. Aldrich (1929 : 91) designated *O. frit* as type-species in line with common usage. Unfortunately, he overlooked the fact that only a few months before Becker's important monograph on the Palaearctic Chloropidae, the name *Oscinella* appeared in a short paper on the results of an expedition to Ethiopia and East Africa (Becker, 1909). It appeared in the heading of a brief description as "*Oscinella deficiens* nov. sp. [*Oscinis* olim]". The genus was not diagnosed or described, and not even marked as new, as if the author assumed—as he no doubt did—that his monograph would appear first. Under the Rules of that day, however, *Oscinella* was at that point an available name by indication, and *O. deficiens* was fixed as its type-species. Aldrich recognized this soon after his designation of *frit*, and published a correction in 1930, but the change caused no difficulty for him and many others because they still used *Oscinella* in a broad sense that encompassed both *frit* and *deficiens*.

3. Duda, beginning in 1929 a series of papers on Chloropidae, proceeded to divide *Oscinella*, and his groups (*Conioscinella*, *Tropidoscinis*, etc.) have been accepted throughout the world, but he continued to base *Oscinella* s. str. on *frit*. The extensive economic literature naturally continued to use *Oscinella* for the frit fly and its relatives.

4. The writer early recognized (1941) that the type-species of *Oscinella* was *O. deficiens* Becker, but the point did not cause difficulty because at that period he continued to use *Oscinella* in a broad sense, following Aldrich and Malloch, and because *O. deficiens* was an African species and not yet within his purview.

5. The identity of *Oscinella deficiens* is unknown. On several occasions, both by letter and in person, the writer has searched for the holotype without success in the collection of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris.

Some years ago, about 1948, Professor Séguy stated that the type had then been lost for some time. There is thus no way to be sure to what genus it belongs, but one can be certain from items in the brief description ("grisea, opaca", and "triangulo deficiente") that it does not belong in *Oscinella* as interpreted by *Oscinella frit*, i.e., frontal triangle distinct and polished black. Possibly it belongs in Duda's genus *Conioscinella*.

6. If the type-species of *Oscinella* were to be maintained as *O. deficiens*, then the generic name *Oscinella* would be based on a species dubia, and, if one were to make the assumption mentioned in the preceding paragraph, it would be transferred to the genus now widely known as *Conioscinella* Duda (1929). The latter has had some usage in all faunal regions, but chiefly in taxonomic and faunistic works. By itself, it has no great claim to conservation, but a change of meaning of *Oscinella* would carry with it seeds of confusion.

7. As far as I know, there is only one name available to replace *Oscinella* for the *frit* group and associated species: *Paroscinella* Becker (1913), originally published as a subgenus of *Oscinella* for a small group of species that may not be congeneric or even consubgeneric with *frit*. With one exception in 1914, that name has never been used except in nomenclators and in my list of type-species of genus-group names in Chloropidae (1941). It is not presently accepted as a subgenus of *Oscinella*.

8. Becker based a new subfamily name Oscinellinae on *Oscinella*, and that has continued in use to the present time. Presumably this would not be affected by any change because *Oscinella* in either meaning would be a member of the same subfamily group.

9. In summary, maintenance of *Musca frit* as type-species of *Oscinella* would maintain continuity in the use of *Oscinella* in the extensive literature of applied entomology, avoid the confusion of change of meaning of *Oscinella* from the *frit* group to a generically different group of species, and avoid the weak and potentially dangerous situation of basing *Oscinella* on what is, presently at least, a species dubia. For these reasons, the Commission is requested:

(1) to exercise its plenary powers to suppress all previous type fixations for *Oscinella* Becker, 1909, and to designate *Musca frit* Linnaeus, 1758, as type-species;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Oscinella* Becker, 1909 (gender: feminine), type-species *Musca frit* Linnaeus, 1758, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above; and

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology *frit* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Musca frit* (type-species of *Oscinella* Becker, 1909).

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LEUCOSPIS GIGAS FABRICIUS (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA, LEUCOSPIDAE) PROPOSED TO BE PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF SPECIFIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY Z.N.(S.)2038

By Z. Bouček (*Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London*)

Tourette's summary of his French illustrated description of a Leucospid species (1780 : 746) reads "*Cinips* (*lugdunaea*) *nigra, maculis luteis notata, femoribus* . . ." but he failed to give it a clearly binominal name. This seems to have been evident already to Villers (1789 : 261) and to Gmelin (1790 : 2653), who proposed *Leucospis gallica* Villers and *Cynips lugdunaea* Gmelin, respectively, for Tourette's species. Another name, *Leucospis gigas*, was eventually proposed by Fabricius (1793 : 245), although he at the same time referred to Villers' publication, while the Gmelin paper was probably not known to him or somehow escaped his attention. From the way in which Fabricius quotes Villers' description it can be assumed that even in this case he had only some second-hand information or simply disregarded its validity. In any case, probably due to Fabricius' authority, his name *gigas* has been in use ever since, while *L. gallica* Villers and *L. lugdunaea* (Gmelin) were forgotten and since 1790 not used except in synonymy. Tourette's paper is very rare and so the reviser of the group, Schletterer (1890), could not check it and probably assumed from Fabricius' action that Tourette also used the name *gigas*, as may be seen from his citation in the synonymy (1890 : 203). This certainly contributed to the removal of any doubt about the validity of the name in subsequent years.

I came across this problem when preparing a revision of the world species of the group. The purpose of my proposal is to maintain a name which has been in current use for 180 years, but the usage of which could be upset by a strict application of the Law of Priority.

The International Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following specific names for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
(a) *gallica* Villers, 1789, as published in the binomen *Leucospis gallica;*
(b) *lugdunaea* Gmelin, 1790, as published in the binomen *Cynips lugdunaea;*

(2) to place the specific name *gigas* Fabricius, 1793, as published in the binomen *Leucospis gigas*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific names suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

There are more than thirty papers in which the name *Leucospis gigas* F. has been used during the last fifty years (while the other two names have not been used at all), out of which I selected the following ten to satisfy the provisions of the Code:

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Ceballos, G., 1941–1943, *Las tribus de los Himenopteros de España.* Madrid. (p. 180)
Grandi, G., 1951, *Introduzione allo studio della Entomologia.* 2. Bologna (p. 1033)
Grassé, P. P., 1951, *Traité de Zoologie.* **10,** 1 : 933, 944
Günther, K. and others, 1968, *Insekten, Urania Tierreich.* (p. 320)
Nikolskaja, M. N., 1952, *Opred. Faune SSSR*, **44** : 79
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Gmelin, J. F. 1970. *Caroli a Linné Systema Naturae.* 1 (5): 2225–3020. Leipzig
Schletterer, A. 1890. Die Gruppe der Hymenopteren-Gattungen *Leucospis* Fab., *Polistomorpha* Westw. und *Marres* Walk. *Berl. ent. Z.* **35** : 141–302, pls. 5–6
Tourette, de la. 1780. Mémoire sur une nouvelle espèce de mouche, du genre des *Cinips*, trouvée dans l'enceinte de la Ville de Lyon. *Mém. Mathem. Phys.* **9** : 730–746, pl. 1
Villers, C. de. 1789. *Caroli Linnaei Entomologia.* **3.** 657 pp., pl 8. Lyon

MADIZA FALLÉN, 1810 (DIPTERA, MILICHIIDAE): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF TYPE-SPECIES, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 2040

By Curtis W. Sabrosky (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, USDA*[1])

The dipterous genus *Madiza* was briefly diagnosed by Fallén (1810 : 19) based on three unnamed species ("Sp. Sv. 3" = Species Sveciae 3). In 1820, Fallén described the genus with five new species: *laevigata*, *oscinina*, *glabra*, *pinguis*, and *sordida*, in that order, with no clue as to which were the original three. No type-species was fixed. The first two species are now in the family CHLOROPIDAE, the third and fifth in MILICHIIDAE, and the fourth in AGROMYZIDAE. Strictly interpreted, *Madiza* is a chloropid, but through a combination of circumstances, overwhelming usage has long considered it a milichiid. The purpose of this application is to request that its milichiid placement be confirmed by designation, under the plenary powers, of *Madiza glabra* Fallén as the type-species.

2. Macquart (1835 : 584) proposed a new genus *Siphonella* for three new species and *Madiza oscinina* Fallén, which he designated as the type-species, and this genus is universally accepted in the CHLOROPIDAE. Rondani (1856 : 128), surely not in ignorance of Macquart's proposal, designated *M. oscinina* as the type-species of *Madiza*, and this is, unfortunately, the earliest valid designation of a type-species for *Madiza*. It was accepted as such by Coquillett (1910), Malloch (1913), and a few other chiefly American authors, and it is the basis for the slight amount of usage of *Madiza* in the CHLOROPIDAE. On the other hand, Hendel (1903 : 251, 1910 : 307) concluded on the basis of his principle of elimination that *M. glabra* was the type-species and that the name *Madiza* belonged in the family MILICHIIDAE ("*Madiza* Fall. 1810. Von den drei Arten wurden zwei durch *Siphonella* Macqu. 1835 absorbient, so dass der Fallensche Name für *M. glabra* zu gelten hat."—Hendel, 1910 : 307).

3. In 1941 I published "An annotated list of genotypes of the Chloropidae of the world," in which I concluded that "*Madiza* and *Siphonella* are isogenotypic and therefore absolute synonyms" because the oldest valid type designations for those nominal genera had picked *M. oscinina* Fallén, a chloropid. Because *Madiza* was consistently used in Europe as a milichiid, I published a short explanation of my conclusion in an English journal, and this led to a mutually unconvincing exchange with J. E. Collin (Sabrosky, 1942, 1943; Collin, 1942, 1943). Collin argued that *oscinina* was not one of the three unnamed species upon which Fallén founded the genus in 1810, that it was obvious that the 1820 description was expanded "to include the newly discovered species *oscinina*", and, based on his particular interpretation of Opinion 46, that *oscinina* could not be the type-species of *Madiza* because "it does not agree with the original generic publication", and that therefore Rondani's

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designation of *oscinina* was invalid and Hendel's selection of *glabra* must be accepted. Incidentally, in the face of Collin's stout contention that *oscinina* was not one of the three original but then unnamed species, study of the Fallén Collection in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum in Stockholm in 1953 revealed an interesting bit of evidence. Under *Madiza*, the name labels for the first three species, *laevigata*, *oscinina*, and *glabra* in the same sequence as published, are on the same kind of paper with the same now pale ink. The last two species, *pinguis* and *sordida*, are on a different kind of paper and in blacker ink. This bears out my belief that *oscinina* was indeed one of the original three species. Fallén must have added the last two between 1810 and 1820.

4. Nevertheless, regardless of the merits of the arguments of Sabrosky and Collin, the question of whether *oscinina* did or did not come under the original generic description is nomenclaturally irrelevant, and certainly so now that Opinion 46 has been cancelled and the new Code has more precise rules for genera proposed without species included by name. The case of *Madiza* falls under Article 69a(ii) of the Code: "If no nominal species were included at the time the genus was established, the nominal species-group taxa that were first subsequently and expressly referred to it are to be treated as the only originally included species". Item (3) under that subsection specifies that "If two or more nominal species were simultaneously referred to a nominal genus, all are equally eligible for subsequent type-designation". Hence the five species described by Fallén (1820) are to be treated as the originally included species. The first valid designation of an originally included species was that of Rondani (1856), who chose *oscinina*. Under the code, therefore, *Madiza* belongs in the family CHLOROPIDAE.

5. Taxonomists in general had not accepted *Madiza* as a chloropid, however, partly because Macquart had established the genus *Siphonella* for *oscinina*, and this was widely accepted, and partly, in this country, because of the prestige of Hendel and the acceptance of his conclusion that *glabra* was the real type of *Madiza*. With few exceptions, *Madiza* has been used for an extremely common genus in the family MILICHIIDAE. It has been used, for example in such general and influential works as Lindner's "Die Fliegen der paläarktischen Region" (Milichiidae by W. Hennig, 1937), the Faune de France (Milichiidae by Seguy, 1934), faunal series in the USSR, and Kloet and Hincks' "Check List of British Insects (1945)". In "A Catalog of the Diptera of America North of Mexico" (1965), I adopted *Madiza* in the MILICHIIDAE in the interests of stability and universality, but with a note that Suspension of the Rules would be required. This same course is being followed in catalogues of Diptera of the Neotropical, Oriental and Ethiopian Regions now in preparation.

6. *Madiza* in the MILICHIIDAE has been the basis of the subfamily name MADIZINAE Czerny (1909 : 278) one of the two subfamilies into which the family is customarily divided (or three if one includes the CARNINAE).

7. Accordingly, the Commission is requested

(1) to excercise its plenary powers to suppress all previous type fixations for *Madiza* Fallén, 1810, and to designate *Madiza glabra* Fallén, 1820, as type-species;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic *Madiza* Fallén, 1810 (gender : feminine), type-species *Madiza glabra* Fallén, 1820, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above;
(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology *glabra* Fallén, 1820, as published in the binomen *Madiza glabra* Fallén (type-species of *Madiza* Fallén, 1810); and
(4) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology MADIZINAE Czerny, 1909 (type-genus *Madiza* Fallén, 1810).

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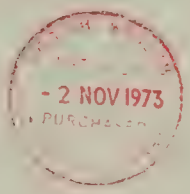

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THE BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

The Official Organ of

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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BULLETIN OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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NOTICES

(a) *Date of Commencement of Voting.* — In normal circumstances the Commission starts to vote on applications published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* six months after the publication of each application. Any zoologist who wishes to comment on any of the applications in the present part is invited to send his contribution, in duplicate, to the Secretariat of the Commission as quickly as possible, and in any case in time to reach the Secretariat before the close of the six-month period.

(b) *Possible use of the Plenary Powers.* — The possible use by the Commission of its plenary powers is involved in the following applications published in the present part of the *Bulletin* [those marked with an asterisk involve the application of Articles 23(a-b) and (79)b]:

(1) Suppression of *Anas punctata* Burchell, 1822 (Aves). Z.N.(S.) 794.

(2) Validation of *Acanthomys leucopus* Gray, 1867 (Mammalia). Z.N.(S.) 1724.

*(3) Suppression of *Scoptes* Hübner [1819] (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 1748.

(4) Suppression of *Argiope* J. A. Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1842 (Brachiopoda). Z.N.(S.) 1798

(5) Designation of a neotype for *Eschara spongites* Pallas, 1766 (Bryozoa). Z.N.(S.) 1826.

(6) Designation of type-species for *Latona* Schumacher, 1817 (Mollusca, Bivalvia). Z.N.(S.) 1923.

(7) Designation of a type-species for *Pseudanisakis* Layman & Borovkova, 1926 (Nematoda). Z.N.(S.) 2020.

(8) Designation of a lectotype for *Ammonites defossus* Simpson, 1843 (Ammonoidea). Z.N.(S.) 2039.

(9) Designation of a neotype for *Apis rotundata* Fabricius, 1793 (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 2042.

*(10) Suppression of *Renoidea* Brown, 1827 (Protozoa, Foraminifera). Z.N.(S.) 2043.

(11) Designation of type-species for *Eriophyes* Siebold, 1851 and *Phytoptus* Dujardin, 1851 (Acarina, Eriophyoidea). Z.N.(S.) 2044.

(12) Designation of a neotype for *Geloius decorsei* I. Bolivar, 1905 (Insecta, Orthoptera). Z.N.(S.) 2046.

(13) Designation of a type-species for *Lonomia* Walker, 1855 (Insecta, Lepidoptera). Z.N.(S.) 2049.

*(14) Suppression of PLATYCHOEROPIDAE Lydekker, 1887 (Mammalia). Z.N.(S.) 2052.

(15) Validation of *Nysson* Latreille, 1796 (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 2055.

*(16) Suppression of *Euplilis* Risso, 1826 (Insecta, Hymenoptera). Z.N.(S.) 2056.

c/o British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, SW7 5BD, England
October 1973

MARGARET GREEN
Scientific Assistant
International Commission on
Zoological Nomenclature

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

DURING the XVIII General Assembly of the International Union of Biological Sciences at Ustaoset, Norway, 26 September to 1 October 1973, the Commission held a special session under Article 11(b) of its Constitution (*Bull.* **29** : 77), of which a full report will be published in the *Bulletin* as soon as possible. This meeting decided that a third edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature should be prepared, to include the amendments approved by the Monaco (1972) International Congress of Zoology—which have been published in the *Bulletin* and are already in force—and the Constitution of the Commission (as an Appendix to the Code) in both French and English. The President has appointed an Editorial Committee to prepare this edition and has instructed it to take into account all outstanding proposals for the amendment of the Code that have been received by the Commission since the Washington (1963) Congress and not yet acted upon by the Commission. The new edition will be published as soon as possible after any new changes in the Code have been approved by the Division of Zoology of IUBS at the next General Assembly in 1976 (before which they must be published in the *Bulletin*).

In the meantime it is proposed to publish, as a special number of the *Bulletin*, the French and English texts of the amendments to the Code approved at Monaco and both texts of the Constitution of the Commission as amended at Monaco (no French text of the Constitution has yet appeared). This will enable zoologists who possess copies of the Code to keep up to date with the most recent amendments in force. After the third edition has been published it is the Commission's intention that no further amendments shall be published for a substantial number of years.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
October 1973

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSAL TO SUPPRESS *HYLA CRUCIALIS* HARLAN, 1826 (AMPHIBIA) Z.N.(S.) 1982

By Michael J. Tyler

(*South Australian Museum, Adelaide, South Australia, Australia*)

The action of Trueb (1972) requesting the Commission to exercise its plenary powers to suppress the name *crucialis*, as used in the combination *Hyla crucialis* Harlan, 1826, in favour of conservation of the junior synonym *Hyla lichenata* (Gosse, 1851) is based on two criteria: demonstration that *Hyla crucialis* was a genuine *nomen oblitum*, and that *lichenata* had been used extensively and exclusively in subsequent literature.

Crombie (1973) has criticised the proposal on a number of grounds, and has recommended strict application of the Law of Priority. He has further drawn attention to the fact that Tyler (1971) "used *lichenata* although I had informed him of the existence of the Harlan name before publication."

Trueb's application and Crombie's comments have now to be considered in the context of the amendments to Articles 79 and 80 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, Vol. **29**, pt. 4, Dec. 1972).

Crombie has attempted to invalidate the basis of Trueb's case by demonstrating that several of the literature references to *lichenata* cited by her, do not constitute "usage" in the sense now defined in Article 79 (b) i. Hence much of his own case relies upon assessing the merits of some of them, to influence interpretation under Article 79 (b) ii. Nevertheless, in discussing the inadequate state of knowledge of the species, and the limited number of references to it, he mentions 5 papers not cited by Trueb in her application. Three of them (Dunn, 1929; Panton, 1929; Lynn and Dent, 1943), do contribute new data. It should be noted that Trueb cited papers only as an example of usage, not to provide an exhaustive and complete list as may now be necessary.

Additional references to the use of the name *lichenata* appear in Barbour (1910), Noble (1927, 1929, 1931). Of these, Noble (1929) reports larval gut contents. The other papers by Noble draw heavily upon data published by Dunn (1926), but the 1931 reference is highly relevant to the present assessment. In illustrating the species, and discussing its possible phylogenetic relationships to other West Indian hylid frogs under the topic of parallel evolution, Noble did more than anyone else to publicise the name. It will not be disputed by herpetologists that the 1931 text (reprinted by Dover in 1954) was the standard worldwide reference work on the Amphibia for several decades. Hence it is surprising that Crombie contends: "the name is unfamiliar to many herpetologists, even some working in the West Indies."

In October 1970 Mr. Crombie advised me of his discovery of the description of *Hyla crucialis*, and of his certainty that it was a senior synonym of *lichenata*. In the same month I urged him to undertake his responsibility as discoverer of the name to refer it to the Commission. Dr. Trueb has taken that initiative, and I record my complete support of her proposal.

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COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE OF *LUMBRICUS TERRESTRIS* LINNAEUS, 1758. Z.N.(S.) 272

(See vol. 30; 27–31)

By Per Brinck (*Department of Animal Ecology, University of Lund, Sweden*)

When Bouché (1972) dropped (*Lumbricus*) *terrestris* Linnaeus and replaced it with *L. herculeus* Savigny, I found it regrettable as being contrary to the provisions of the Code. On the other hand, this use of the names is a local French tradition since the misidentifications (1822, 1826) by Savigny of the species. Therefore I did not regard it seriously. I agree, however, that it is wise to avoid future confusion by designation of a neotype, so I support the application by Dr. Sims.

May I add a few details. Linnaeus's first reference (1758: 647) is "*Fn. svec.* 1271" which refers to his first edition of *Fauna svecica* (Holmiae, 1746). There he lists *L. terrestris* as a Swedish species (as he had already in *Animalia per Seuciam observata*, Upsaliae, 1736; probably printed in 1742), mentioned the vernacular names in Swedish (metmask, daggmask) and wrote " . . . Coeünt hi vermes supra terram approximatis collaribus, hinc exeundo e terra ad copulam tumulos effodiunt, hortis et ambulacris molesti . . ." which is a good characterization of *L. terrestris* auctorum. Linnaeus commented on his *Fauna suecica* in a series of lectures, 1749–52 (edited by E. Lönnberg, Stockholm, 1913: Linnés föreläsningar öfver djurriket). It contains a long and detailed description of traits of the life history of *Lumbricus terrestris* (pp. 291–2), containing behavioural observations which, to my knowledge, do not exist in the modern literature. It is true that a passage deals with species which are remote from *L. terrestris* which was at least at that early time a composite species. Linnaeus commented on these worms " . . . they look very different, but are I suppose the same species" (transl.).

COMMENTS ON THE CASE OF *AGLAJA* RENIER (MOLLUSCA) Z.N.(S.) 1092

(See volume 29, pages 127–130)

By Curtis W. Sabrosky (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.*)

I do not oppose the main purpose of the application by Lemche for the conservation of *Aglaja* Renier and the two originally included species. However, I would comment on several associated matters.

2. (Paragraph 6) Lemche cites Bergh, 1894, as author and date of Aglajidae, as 'prescribed' by Article 40. On the contrary, Article 40b states only that the junior family-group name takes the *date* of the rejected senior family-group name, not its author, and this is borne out by the wording of Recommendation 40a. Under this recommendation, the citation should be Aglajidae Pilsbry, 1895 (1894). The correct name of the author is Pilsbry, not Pilsbury or Pilsby as variously stated. Furthermore,

Doridiidae was not an invalid original spelling of Aglajidae but an independent proposal based on another nominal genus, and it fell into synonymy when its type-genus, *Doridium*, was regarded as a synonym of *Aglaja*.

3. (Paragraph 9) What does "taken over" mean? Was *Acera* an emendation of *Akera*, a misidentification of *Akera*, or a new and independent proposal? If the first, it could not have a "new type-species"; its type-species would be that of *Akera*. If the second, it has no standing and should be disregarded here. If the third, it would become a junior synonym of *Aglaja* Renier, 1807, if the conservation of the latter is approved, and no further action would be needed.

4. (Paragraph 12) *Aglaia*, under the one-letter rule, is not a homonym but a distinct name and need not be treated here, especially so since it is not a problem anyway in ornithology. More importantly for our present case, there is really no complication in family-group names. Aglainae Swainson, 1837, was proposed for several genera that included *Agelaius* Viellot. Swainson's family-group name was an incorrect original spelling, it should be corrected to Agelaiinae, and the erroneous spelling Aglainae has no standing in nomenclature (Art. 32c) and need not be dealt with officially.

5. (Paragraph 14) *Aglaia* Brady, 1867, is also a junior homonym of *Aglaia* Swainson, 1827, an even greater reason why it presents no problem here.

6. (Paragraph 16, proposals) for the reasons given above, I consider that proposals 2b, 6d, and 7a are unnecessary, that Aglajidae should be credited to Pilsbry, 1895 (1894), and that the status of Doridiidae should be corrected.

By P. C. Sylvester-Bradley (*Department of Geology, The University, Leicester, England*)

Dr. Lemche states that *Aglaia* Brady, 1867 is considered a junior synonym of *Paracypris* and thus presents no problem. Not all taxonomists would agree. In 1947 I recognised the taxonomic validity of the genus represented by Brady's name and proposed the new name *Aglaiocypris* Sylvester-Bradley, 1947 as a replacement. It has been recognised as a genus distinct from *Paracypris* by Swain (1961) and van Morkhoven (1963) and has been made type-genus of a subfamily "Aglaiocyprinae" by Schneider (1960; now Aglaiocypridinae Schneider, 1963). In consequence it would seem to me desirable for the Commission to place the name *Aglaia* Brady, 1867 (Ostracoda Crustacea) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as junior homonym of *Aglaja* Renier, 1807 (Aves).

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COMMENTS SUPPORTING THE FOUR OUTSTANDING REQUESTS AFFECTING BUTTERFLY GENERIC NAMES (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA). CASES Z.N.(S.) 1686, 1687, 1688, 1748.

By C. F. Cowan (*Little Gaddesden House, Berkhamsted, Herts., HP4 1PL, England*)

The following four cases were submitted over seven years ago. No comments have been published on them, and all are strongly supported. They are the only cases outstanding which affect butterfly generic names.

2. (a) *Najas* Hübner [1807] v *Euphaedra* Hübner [1819].—(*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** (2): 102)

(b) *Aetheius* Hübner [1819] v *Ourocnemis* Baker, 1887.—(*id.*: 103)

(c) *Gonophlebia* Felder, 1870 [Jun.] v *Pseudopontia* Plötz, 1870 [Sep.]—(*id:* 104)

These three cases are similar. In each, the former name of the pair was obscurely published and has been seldom employed, whereas the latter is well known and in universal use. The late Mr. Francis Hemming put the cases succinctly, but unfortunately used the phrase "as a *nomen oblitum*" at the ends of both his titles and of the first subparagraphs of his formal requests. This phrase is presumably the cause of the ensuing delay, as Article 23(b) covering *nomina oblita* has since been inoperative. He used the phrase nowhere else in his relevant texts, which are eloquently cogent in the causes of stability and universality without invoking Article 23(b).

3. I recommend that the words "as a *nomen oblitum*" be deleted from the titles and from the end of subparagraphs (1) of the closing paragraphs in each of these applications, and that the three cases be then approved as they stand.

4. *Scoptes* Hübner [1819] v *Capys* Hewitson (1865).—(*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **23** (4): 165–166)

This case is similar in principle to the foregoing. It was submitted by Mr. N. D. Riley who, in his last paragraph, made a valid designation of type-species for *Scoptes* Hübner, which thereby became a senior objective synonym of *Capys* Hewitson (the correct reference to which is *Ill. diurn. Lep.* (*Lyc.*), part (2): 59, wrapper dated June 1865). This designation was necessary because, due to the very anomalous group of species originally included in *Scoptes*, any other designation would have raised extremely complex taxonomic problems.

5. Here again, Riley used in his title the phrase "a case of a forgotten name", and the case has no doubt been shelved in consequence. But, as he makes clear in his text, and particularly since his designation of the type-species, the suppression of *Scoptes* is urgent in the cause of stability and universality in nomenclature, and I strongly support it.

6. I therefore (since Riley did not formulate his case) request the International Commission:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, the generic name *Scoptes* Hübner [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.*: 111;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the generic name *Capys* Hewitson (1865), *Ill. diurn. Lep.* (*Lyc.*) (2): 59 (gender: masculine), type-species by monotypy *Papilio alpheus* Cramer [1777], *Uitl. Kapell.* **2** (16): 131, pl. 182, figs. E, F;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the specific name *alpheus* Cramer [1777], as published in the binomen *Papilio alpheus* (type-species of *Capys* Hewitson (1865));

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Scoptes* Hübner [1819], as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above.

PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE GENERIC NAME *ARGIOPE* J. A. EUDES-DESLONGCHAMPS 1842, FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE LAW OF HOMONYMY. Z.N.(S.) 1798.

By R. V. Melville (*Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

The object of Dr. Levi's application in this case (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27**: 200) was to validate an invalid emendation by changing a single letter, and to confirm an invalid type-species designation, both of which had been accepted for over 100 years. His application received massive support and a unanimous affirmative vote by the Commission. Nevertheless, it seems to me that the first voting paper put to the Commission in this case was incorrectly drafted and that, in consequence, it is necessary

to seek a further vote from the Commission. The case is an object lesson in the need for the utmost care and attention to detail in preparing even the most apparently simple and straightforward cases.

In the first place, the spelling *Argiope* of the Arachnid name was first published by Thorell in 1869. It was then a stillborn junior homonym of the available generic name *Argiope* J. A. Eudes-Deslongchamps in Brachiopoda. Col. Cowan has shown (*Bull.* **28** : 7) that this senior homonym ought to be suppressed in the interests of the stability of its junior synonym *Megathiris* d'Orbigny, 1847. Until that is done, however, it is impossible to take steps to validate the spelling *Argiope* in Arachnida.

In the second place, Col. Cowan has shown that "*Argyopes* Latreille" Agassiz, 1846 is a misinterpretation of a vernacular name as a zoological name, and that "*Argiopes* Agassiz" Levi, 1970 is a lapsus. Both these names should be placed on the Official Index for the right reasons (namely, because they are incorrect subsequent spellings), whereas no action is called for in the case of Argyopes Latreille, 1829.

Thirdly, although Dr. Levi mentioned in his application that *Argiope* is the type-genus of a family ARGIOPIDAE Simon, 1890, no proposals were made concerning that family-name. The reason for this is clear when one reads Dr. Levi's paper on "The spider genera *Gea* and *Argiope* in America", *Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.* **136** : 319–352, 1968, where he treats ARGIOPIDAE as an invalid junior synonym of ARANEIDAE Latreille, 1806. There is thus no call for the name to be placed on the Official List, though it remains available for use by any zoologist who wishes to place *Araneus* and *Argiope* in separate families. This ought to have been explained to the Commission.

The proposals which ought to have been put before the Commission (and which are set out below) involve a use of the plenary powers for a purpose which has not been advertised and upon which, therefore, workers in the group affected (Brachiopoda) have not been given an opportunity to comment. It is accordingly necessary to publish these corrected proposals and wait the statutory period before publishing the Opinion on Dr. Levi's application.

The Commission is therefore requested:

1. To use its plenary powers.
   (a) to suppress the generic name *Argiope* J. A. Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1842, for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy;
   (b) to validate the emendation to *Argiope* of the generic name *Argyope* Audouin, 1826.
2. To place the generic name *Argiope* (emendation under the plenary powers in 1(b) above of *Argyope*) Audouin, 1826 (gender: feminine), type-species, by subsequent designation by Bonnet, 1955, *Aranea sericea* Olivier, 1798, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.
3. To place the specific name *lobata* Pallas, 1772, as published in the binomen *Aranea lobata*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.
4. To place the following generic names on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology:
   (a) *Argyope* Audouin, 1826 (ruled under the plenary powers in 1(b) above to be an invalid original spelling of *Argiope*);
   (b) *Argiope* J. A. Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1842 (suppressed under the plenary powers in 1 (a) above for the purposes of both the Law of Priority and the Law of Homonymy
   (c) "*Argyopes* Latreille" Agassiz, 1846, an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Argiope* Audouin, 1826;
   (d) "*Argiopes* Agassiz" Levi, 1970, an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Argiope* Audouin, 1826.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED PRESERVATION OF *EUDYPTES SCLATERI* BULLER, 1888 AND *EUDYPTES ROBUSTUS* (OLIVER, 1953). Z.N.(S.) 1893

By R. A. Falla (*Nature Conservation Council, Wellington, New Zealand*), John Warham (*Zoology Dept., University of Canterbury, Christchurch*) and C. A. Fleming (*N.Z. Geological Survey, Lower Hutt, New Zealand*)

We wish to support Henning Lemche's modification (Vol. 29, p. 43) of George Watson's proposals regarding these names as set out in Vol. 23, pages 92–93.

We had previously and independently concluded that Oliver's nomenclatural proposals (1953, *Emu* **53**: 185–187) were unsatisfactory. Unlike Oliver, we believe that the identity of the type of *Eudyptes atratus* Finsch is not now determinable. As Watson pointed out, Oliver's proposals for renaming the Erect-crested and Snares Crested Penguins have been followed by some workers and not by others, resulting in confusion, at least on the part of non-specialists. We consider that Lemche's formulation would ensure both nomenclatural stability and eliminate confusion. In particular it would perpetuate the long and consistent use of the name *Eudyptes sclateri* Buller for the Erect-crested Penguin. Hence we urge the International Commission to put into effect the proposals as modified by Dr. Lemche:

(1) under the plenary powers to suppress the specific name *atratus* Finsch, 1875, as published in the binomen *Eudyptes atratus*, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the names *Eudyptes sclateri* Buller, 1888 and *Eudyptes robustus* Oliver, 1953 on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, and

(3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *atratus* Finsch, 1875, as suppressed in (1) above.

COMMENT ON THE SPECIFIC NAME OF THE ZEBRA OR BANDED DUICKER. Z.N.(S.) 1908

(see volume 27, page 104)

By W. F. H. Ansell (*P.O.Box* 1, *Chilanga, Zambia*)

Kuhn (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **28** : 14–15) does not add any further information to this case apart from his reference to *Antilope zebrata* Robert? 1836 which he says may antedate both Ogilby, 1837 and Gray, 1838. [The full reference to *Antilope zebrata* Robert, 1836 is *Echo du Monde Savant* No. 18 (Div. 2): 77. MAG].

In the last century, and in the earlier parts of this, most authors used *doria* uncritically and apart from Kuhn himself, modern authors have accepted *zebra* as valid, following Allen's observation in 1939. As far as actual current usage is concerned I think the balance is clearly in favour of *zebra*, which is one good reason for its retention.

Technically, Ogilby applied his name to *Antilope mhorr*, as I maintained in my original application, although he may have intended to use *doria* for the zebra duicker, described by Bennett (1832).

I am unaware whether Kuhn's proposal to correct Ogilby's "obvious lapsus" is possible under the Code since "lapsus calami" is mentioned only in Article 32 which deals with spelling and is not relevant to the present issue. I see no advantage in such action apart from making *Cephalophula* Knottnerus-Meyer 1907 available for the zebra duicker as a genus or subgenus should it be required and presumably it is a synonym of *Gazella*!

Kuhn overlooks the fact that Sundevall (1847, *H. svensk. Vetensk. Akad. Handl.* **1845** : 196) explicitly pointed out that Ogilby had named *A. doriae* (sic) without description and citing only *A. dama* and *A. mhorr*. I doubt if Sundevall would count as "first reviser" in terms of Article 24 but I think he would be in an analogous position.

FURTHER COMMENT ON THE VALID EMENDATION OF *-ii* ENDINGS OF PATRONYMS. Z.N.(S.) 1913

By George C. Steyskal (*Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.* 20560)

The changes in the Code suggested by Smith, Stuart, and Conant (1971, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **27** : 250) and supported by the Nomenclatural Committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists (1972, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.*, **29** : 106), if adopted, would tend toward further irregularity and confusion by substituting personal preference or idiosyncrasy for an unambiguous rule. It would also be an invitation to carelessly or poorly informed persons to treat endings freely that are presently clearly covered. The change is contrary to a basic purpose of the Code as stated in its preamble, paragraph 2. The problem of distinguishing properly between *-i* and *-ii* in general is so complex, from the viewpoints of both classical grammar and modern usage, that, it seems to me, the Code as presently constituted is about as close to the best solution as it could be.

COMMENT ON THE APPLICATION TO VALIDATE *DONAX VARIABILIS* SAY, 1822 UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S) 1923

(see volume 27 : 205–206)

By R. V. Melville (*Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

Dr. Boss's application in this case was submitted for a vote in 1973. The result of the voting was 22 in favour of the proposal to suppress *variabilis* Schumacher, 1817 (*Latona*), 1 against, 1 voting paper not returned and 2 late affirmative votes. The following comments were received with voting papers:

Prof. H. E. Vokes (16.i.1973): "It would seem desirable to place *Latona* on the Official List—or, at least to make some definite statement regarding the substitution of *cuneatus* Linné for *variabilis* Schum., since it is the type-species of *Latona* which is still a valid name".

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (21.iii.1973): "I vote for this proposal to remove doubt as to the status of *D. variabilis* Say; but there could be some argument as to whether Article 59(b) would require the replacement of *D. variabilis* Say when *D. variabilis* (Schumacher, 1817) is not a valid name in *Donax*. The Article should be clarified in this respect."

The situation now is that the familiar binomen *Donax variabilis* Say, 1822, has been conserved; but that the valid nominal genus-group taxon *Latona* Schumacher, 1817, is left without a nominal type-species. There is fortunately no doubt as to the valid name for that species (*cuneatus* Linnaeus, 1758). It is, however, evident that, since that nominal species was not originally included in *Latona* (which was monotypical), the plenary powers must be used to make it the type-species. The following additional proposals are therefore now put before the Commission:

(4) to use the plenary powers to suppress all designations of type-species hitherto made for the nominal genus-group taxon *Latona* Schumacher, 1817 and to designate the nominal species *Donax cuneatus* Linnaeus, 1758 to be the type-species;

(5) to place the generic name *Latona* Schumacher, 1817 (gender: feminine) (type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (4) above *Donax cuneatus* Linnaeus, 1758) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(6) to place the specific name *cuneatus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Donax cuneatus* (type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (4) above of *Latona*) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

COMMENT ON PROPOSALS FOR THE AMENDMENT OF OPINION 610 (FAMILY-GROUP NAMES BASED ON GENERIC NAMES HAVING THE STEM *DREPAN-*). Z.N.(S.) 1958

By R. V. Melville (*Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

Readers of the *Bulletin* ought to be made aware that Dr. Gruchy's recently published paper (**30** : 35–6) on the homonymy between the family-group names DREPANIDAE in Lepidoptera and in Pisces is not in fact the first application addressed to the Commission on this subject. In January 1971 Dr. K. V. Lakshminarayana and Dr. K. V. Rama Rao, of the Zoological Survey of India, sent in an application which was, as it happened, in need of correction in certain respects. Not only did this application not take account of the ruling given in Opinion 610 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **18** : 267–269) wherein DREPANIDAE had been placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology as the name of the Lepidopteran family involved, but it provided no references to the authors and dates of the family-group names involved.

The receipt in May 1971 of Dr. Kashin's proposals for technical amendments to the authors and dates of the family-group names in question (*Bull.* **28** : 119–120) caused the application by Dr. Lakshminarayana and Dr. Rama Rao to be overlooked. This was the more unfortunate because Opinion 610 and Dr. Kashin's application dealt with homonymy between Lepidoptera and Aves only; the new application was the first inkling that the Commission had that a third group—Pisces—was also involved. Apologies are therefore offered to Dr. Lakshminarayana and Dr. Rama Rao. Fortunately Dr. Gruchy's paper covers all the points in which their earlier application needed attention.

COMMENT ON THE PROPOSAL TO CONSERVE THE SPECIFIC NAME *PALLIDA* ALDER & HANCOCK, 1854, AS PUBLISHED IN THE BINOMEN *EMBLETONIA PALLIDA* Z.N.(S) 2010

(see volume 30, page 90)

By I. S. Roginskaya (*Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R., I Letnjaja, J-387, Moscow*)

The purpose of the present comment is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to reject the proposal to use its plenary powers to conserve the specific name *pallida* Alder & Hancock, 1854, as cited in the binomen *Embletonia pallida* and to bring forward evidence not referred to in Dr. Lemche's application on this subject.

The specific name *adspersa* was introduced for a species of nudibranch from Odessa on the Black Sea by Nordmann (1845, *Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb.* **4** (6) : 498, pl. 1, figs. 4–5). Four years later Schultze (1849, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **15** : 268–279) under the name *Tergipes lacinulatus* described the development of the same species from the Baltic Sea. Subsequently Alder & Hancock obtained this species from the British Coast and described it as a new species *Embletonia pallida* (1854, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. ser.* 2, **14** : 102–105). This name was later used by most authors in Western Europe. Subsequently Costa in 1866 independently described the same species from the Mediterranean under the name *Tenellia mediterranea* (1866, *Annuar. Mus. zool. Univ. Napoli* **3** : 76, pl. 3, fig. 7).

For a long time this species was considered by most authors to belong to the genus *Embletonia* Alder & Hancock, 1851. It was Pruvot-Fol who first revealed the heterogeneous structure of the genus *Embletonia* Alder & Hancock, 1851 and placed *E. pallida* in *Tenellia* Costa, 1866 (type-species *Tenellia mediterranea* by original designation).

The taxonomic review by me in 1970 (Roginskaya, *Malacological Review* **3** : 167–174) revealed the priority of Nordmann's name *adspersa* and at the same time showed the striking confusion in the use of generic and specific names applied to this

species. While most authors in West Europe and America used for this species the specific name *pallida* (in combinations *Embletonia pallida* and *Tenellia pallida*), the specific name *adspersa* (in combinations *Tergipes adspersus* and *Tenellia adspersa*) was used by Russian and Romanian researchers of the Black Sea and of the Azov Sea.

The priority of Nordmann's name is evident. The name *adspersa* cannot be qualified as a nomen oblitum or unused senior synonym (in spite of the fact that *pallida* is much more widely known) and be suppressed as Dr. Lemche proposes (*Opisthobranch Newsletter* 1972 **4** (8) ; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **30** : 90) as at the moment of handing in this application this name has not only been used more than ten times by more than five different authors during the last 50 years, but has been continuously cited in Russian and Romanian literature for nearly 130 years and has been the subject of zoological and physiological research. The list of citations is attached.

The name *adspersa* is the valid name for the type-species of *Tenellia* Costa.

I therefore ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to rule that the Law of Priority is to be applied in this case;

(2) to place the specific name *adspersus* Nordmann, 1845, as published in the binomen *Tergipes adspersus* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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COMMENT ON THE PROPOSED ADDITION TO THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES IN ZOOLOGY OF *LACHRYMA* SOWERBY (MOLLUSCA) Z.N.(S.) 2018

(See volume 30, pages 51–53)

By Professor Ernst Mayr

(*Alexander Agassiz Professor of Zoology, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.* 02138, *USA*)

The application on *Lachryma* (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **30:** 51) is rather misleading. Publication in 1832 of this name in synonymy was not a valid introduction in the eyes of most zoologists. The wording of Article 11(d) does not bring out sufficiently that already long prior to 1961 there was divided opinion about the availability of names introduced in synonymy. In large areas of zoology such names were always considered unavailable. Numerous statements to this effect were published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* in the 1950's. The fact that the name *Lachryma* was not used for 100 years was due not only to the fact that it was considered an alternate name for *Erato* but also that it was considered an unavailable *nomen nudum*. Schilder was therefore completely right in proposing, in 1927, a new generic name (*Proterato*) for the *neozelanica* group of species.

The name *Lachryma*, if it is considered available at all, is a complete synonym of *Erato* in the synonymy of which it was introduced. Its type species, according to Art. 67(i) is the same as that of *Erato*, regardless of any other type species listed by Sowerby.

If the name *Lachryma* were to be considered an available name for a group of species not congeneric with *Erato* and with a different type species one would have to credit Iredale (1931) as the original author.

The facts of the case indicate to me clearly that Schilder, in his various publications, was quite correct in rejecting *Lachryma* Sowerby 1832 as an unavailable name and that Fleming (1966) was correct in adopting *Proterato* Schilder.

COMMENT ON:

(A)—PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *LYDA INANIS* KLUG (INSECTA). Z.N.(S.) 1944

(See volume 29, page 25).

(B)—PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *PTERODACTYLUS CRASSIPES* MEYER (AVES). Z.N.(S.) 1977

(See volume 29, pages 30–31).

(C)—PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *PHAROPTERYX BENOIT* RÜPPELL (PISCES). Z.N.(S.) 1981

(See volume 29, pages 37–38).

(D)—PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF *HYLA CRUCIALIS* HARLAN (AMPHIBIA). Z.N.(S.) 1982

(See volume 29, pages 39–40).

(E)—PROPOSED CONSERVATION OF *STRIGLINA* GUENÉE (LEPIDOPTERA). Z.N.(S.) 2025

(See volume 30, pages 61–62).

By I. W. B. Nye (*British Museum (Natural History), London*)

Due mainly to the doubtful status and later deletion of Article 23(a) and (b) from the *Code* and its replacement by Articles 23(a-b) and 79(b), the above cases have been published in which the proposers have requested that in order to protect a junior name in general current use, its senior subjective synonym should be placed on the appropriate *Official Index* of rejected names. In effect, the Commission is being asked to endorse a subjective synonymy, in most instances recently established by the proposer of the case. Subjective synonymy is a matter of taxonomic judgement and the Commission should only be asked to ratify such matters in exceptional circumstances. In addition, the placing of a name on an *Official Index* of rejected names prevents the future use of the name by any zoologist who may hold the view that the two names represent separate taxa, and it is inevitable that applications will soon be made for some of the rejected names to be reinstated.

It is my opinion that in these cases of subjective synonymy, the senior name should remain nomenclaturally available and should not be placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names. The priority of the unused senior synonym should, however, be suppressed by requesting the Commission to:-

(1) use its plenary powers to rule that the junior name in general current use is to be given precedence over the unused senior name by any zoologist who considers that the two are either congeneric or conspecific (as appropriate);

(2) validate the junior name in general current use by placing it on the appropriate *Official List*, thus ensuring its precedence without further application to the Commission if another older name for the taxon is later found to exist.

OPINION 1003

ORTHOCERAS BRUGUIÈRE, 1789 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA): PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GENERIC NAMES

RULING.—(1) The generic name *Orthoceras* Bruguière, 1789 (gender: neuter) type-species, by subsequent designation by Miller, Dunbar and Condra (1933) *Orthoceratites regularis* Schlotheim, 1820, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1983.

(2) The specific name *regularis* Schlotheim, 1820, as published in the binomen *Orthoceratites regularis* (type-species of *Orthoceras* Bruguière, 1789) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2507.

(3) The family-group name ORTHOCERATIDAE M'Coy, 1844 (type-genus *Orthoceras* Bruguière, 1789) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 472.

(4) Under the plenary powers the following names are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy:

(i) *Orthoceros* Brünnich, 1771 (an unused senior objective synonym of *Orthoceras* Bruguière, 1789);

(ii) *Orthocera* Modeer, 1789 (an unused senior objective synonym of *Nodosaria* [Lamarck], [1816]);

(5) The following generic names are ruled invalid by reason of being junior homonyms of *Orthoceras* Bruguière, 1789;

(a) *Orthoceras* Batsch, 1791; (b) *Orthoceras* Spalovsky, 1795

(c) *Orthoceras* Schrank, 1796;

(d) *Orthoceras* Perry, 1811;

(e) *Orthoceras* Blainville, 1825;

(f) *Orthoceras* Deshayes, 1831;

(g) *Orthoceras* Phillips, 1836;

(h) *Orthoceras* Balashov, 1956.

(6) The generic name *Nodosaria* [Lamarck], [1816] (gender: feminine), type-species, by selection by Children, 1823, *Nautilus radicula* Linnaeus, 1758 (Class Rhizopoda, Order Foraminifera) is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1984.

(7) The specific name *radicula* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Nautilus radicula* (type-species by selection by Children, 1823, of *Nodosaria* [Lamarck] [1816]) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2508.

(8) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(i) those names suppressed under the plenary powers in (4) above:

(a) *Orthoceros* Brünnich, 1771 (Name No. 2013)

(b) *Orthocera* Modeer, 1789 (Name No. 2014)

(ii) the eight generic names declared in (5) above to be invalid junior homonyms of *Orthoceras* Bruguière, 1789:

(c) *Orthoceras* Batsch, 1791 (Name No. 2015)
(d) *Orthoceras* Spalovsky, 1795 (Name No. 2016)
(e) *Orthoceras* Schrank, 1796 (Name No. 2017)
(f) *Orthoceras* Perry, 1811 (Name No. 2018)
(g) *Orthoceras* Blainville 1825 (Name No. 2019)
(h) *Orthoceras* Deshayes, 1831 (Name No. 2020)
(i) *Orthoceras* Phillips, 1836 (Name No. 2021)
(j) *Orthoceras* Balashov, 1956 (Name No. 2022)

(iii) the following junior homonyms of *Orthocera* Modeer, 1789:

(k) *Orthocera* Lamarck, 1799 (Name No. 2023)
(l) *Orthocera* J. Sowerby, 1812 (Name No. 2024)
(m) *Orthocera* Fleming, 1815 (Name No. 2025)
(n) *Orthocera* Blainville, 1828 (Name No. 2026)

(iv) the following reputed generic names published in a non-binominal work by a non-binominal author;

(o) *Orthocerata* Soldani, 1780 (Name No. 2027)
(p) *Orthoceratia* Soldani, 1791[1] (Name No. 2028).

(9) The family-group name ORTHOCEROTIDAE Teichert & Miller, 1936 (rendered invalid by the suppression under the plenary powers in (4) above of *Orthoceros* Brunnich, 1771) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name No. 456.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 44)

This case has a long history, being originally brought before the Commission by the late Dr. A. K. Miller in 1930 in a slightly different form. Much correspondence has been entered upon and a report was compiled many years later by Mr. R. V. Melville which was published in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **17,** 1959: 9–24. This includes a detailed historical survey as well as the situation in 1959.

The case was submitted in its present form by Mr. R. V. Melville in March 1970. Mr. Melville's application was sent to the printer on 1 July 1970 and was published on 23 December 1970 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 180–193. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184), and to four specialist serials.

The proposals were supported by the following: C. Teichert, F. E. Eames, R. H. Cummings, A. H. Smout, M. K. Howarth, and V. N. Shimansky (see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 186–193). Objections were received from C. H. Holland and R. H. Flower (see *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 188–193.)

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 4 January 1973 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (72)17 on the proposals set out in

[1] The reference to *Orthoceratia* Soldani, 1780 given in the application in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27**, 1970: 186, para. 5(d) is incorrect.

Bull. zool. Nomencl. **27** : 185–186. The Voting Paper was divided into two parts: in Part 1 Commissioners were invited to vote for either A, the use of the plenary powers to suppress *Orthoceras* Bruguière, 1789 or for B, the addition to the Official List of *Orthoceras* Bruguière, 1789 (*Bull.* **27** : 185); in Part 2 either for or against the proposals set out under "Part 2" on pages 185–186 of volume 27 of the *Bulletin*. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 4 April 1973 the state of the voting was as follows:

Part 1. A. Affirmative votes—two (2), received in the following order: Lemche, Eisenmann.

B. Affirmative votes—nineteen (19), received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Munroe, Mayr, Sabrosky, Vokes, Habe, Rohdendorf, Starobogatov, Binder, Tortonese, Bernardi, Simpson, Bayer, Brinck, Ride, Corliss, Alvarado, Nye.

Part 2. Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Munroe, Lemche, Mayr, Sabrosky, Eisenmann, Vokes, Habe, Rohdendorf, Starbogatov, Binder, Tortonese, Bernardi, Simpson, Bayer, Brinck, Ride, Corliss, Alvardo, Nye.

Negative votes—none (0).

Commissioner Heppell returned a late vote for Part 1 proposal A, and for Part 2. Commissioner Kraus returned a late vote for Part 1 proposal B and for Part 2.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Erben, Willink, Dupuis.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. H. Lemche (7.i.73): "This is another important case where a name of long standing but without the necessary clear content, is proposed for preservation with a newly invented (in this case not even quite strict) content.

I find that in these cases two different paths of thinking are mixed in an unacceptable manner. Firstly there is the attempt to preserve well known concepts under their well known names, and this idea has always had my fullest support. Secondly, there is the sentimental feeling that well known names should not be permitted to disappear even though they may not have any legal definition. But it is dangerous to preserve such hollow names, solely by putting some strict concept into them and then affording the rest of mankind to accept the new and restricted interior. Most people will still recognize them from the outside, with no regard to the restricted interior, and in general communication, it will for a very long time remain impossible to known directly from the citation of the name, whether it is used as seen from the exterior in the old and confused sense, or as seen with a clear knowledge of what had at a certain date become established inside. In the present case, if the name *Orthoceras* becomes accepted, the general use of that name as a waste basket is to stop immediately (in spite of Mr. Melville's statement—I am sorry). If, however, the name is suppressed, any use of it is *ipso facto* a statement that no detailed taxonomic information is thereby presented. Dr. Flower's suggestion will make the name freely available as a waste basket also in the future. Therefore, I prefer his solution".

Prof. F. M. Bayer (22.iii.73): "I vote in favour of preserving *Orthoceras* and giving it a stable base, in spite of the objections of Dr. Flower, which have substantial scientific merit. However, the long and wide usage of *Orthoceras* in the literature makes its retention highly desirable. In reaching this decision, I have had the valuable assistance of Dr. G. Voss, a specialist in Recent cephalopods, who teaches graduate level students in the systematics, evolution, and biology of the Cephalopoda".

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Nodosaria Lamarck, 1816, *Ency. méth.* (*Vers*): pl. 465

Orthocera Modeer, 1789, (*Illust. quaedam in R.D. Ambr. Soldani opus egreg. Saggio Orittograffico dictum*) first published as a part of *Testaceogr. ac Zoophytogr. parvae et microsc. tomus primus:* 41–43

Orthocera Lamarck, 1799, *Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris* **1** : 80

Orthocera J. Sowerby, 1812, *Min. Conch.* **1** : 127

Orthocera Fleming, 1815, *Ann. Phil.* **5** : 201–206

Orthocera Blainville, 1828, *Dict. Sci. nat.* **36** : 485

Orthoceras Bruguière, 1789, *Ency. méth., Hist. nat. Vers*, pt. i, page xvi

Orthoceras Batsch, 1791, *Sechs Kupfertafeln mit Conchylien des Seesandes:* (no page nos.)

Orthoceras Spalovsky, 1795, *Prodromus in Syst. nat. Hist. Test.:* 10

Orthoceras Schrank, 1796, *Samml. Nat. Phys. Aufsatz:* 131

Orthoceras Perry, 1811, *Conch. nat. Hist. Shells:* pl. LII.

Orthoceras Blainville, 1825, *Man. Malac.:* 379

Orthoceras Deshayes, 1813, *Descr. Coquilles caract. Terrains* 215*:*

Orthoceras Phillips, 1836, *Ill. Geol. Yorks:* 237

Orthoceras Balashov, 1956, emend. pro *Orthoceros* Brunnich, 1771 *Ezheg. vses. paleont. Obshch* 15 : 233

Orthocerata Soldani, 1780, *Saggio Orittografico, ovvero osservazioni sopra le terre nautilitiche ed ammonitiche della Toscana:* 106

Orthoceratia Soldani, 1791, *Testaceographiae ac Zoophytographiae parvae et microscopicae tomus primus:* pt. 2, 91

ORTHOCERATIDAE M'Coy, 1844, A synopsis of the characters of the Carboniferous Limestone fossils of Ireland (London): 6

Orthoceros Brunnich, [1771] *Zoologiae Fundamenta:* 232, 246

ORTHOCEROTIDAE Teichert & Miller, 1936, *in* Kindle & Miller, 1939, *Geol. Soc. America Special Paper* **23** : 1

radicula, Nautilus, Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat., ed.* **10** : 71

regularis, Orthoceratites, Schlotheim, 1820, *Die Petref.* : 54

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (72)17 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in that Voting Paper have been duly adopted

under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1003.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
3 *September* 1973

OPINION 1004

SCUTELLUIDAE RICHTER & RICHTER, 1955 (TRILOBITA): VALIDATED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers, it is hereby ruled that the family-group name SCUTELLUIDAE Richter & Richter, 1955 (a replacement name for SCUTELLIDAE Richter & Richter, 1925, non Gray, 1825) is to be given priority over the family-group names THYSANOPELTIDAE Hawle & Corda, 1847, and GOLDIIDAE Raymond, 1913 by any zoologist who believes that these names or either of them, apply to the family-group taxon that contains the nominal genus *Scutellum* Pusch, 1833.

(2) The family-group name SCUTELLUIDAE Richter & Richter, 1955 (type-genus *Scutellum* Pusch, 1833) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the endorsement specified under the plenary powers in (1) above, with the Name Number 473.

(3) The genus-group name *Scutellum* Pusch, 1833 (gender : neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Scutellum costatum* Pusch, 1833, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1985.

(4) The species-group name *costatum* Pusch, 1833, as published in the binomen *Scutellum costatum* (type-species of *Scutellum* Pusch, 1833) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2509.

(5) The family-group name BRONTEIDES Hawle & Corda, 1847 (invalid by reason of being based on the name of a junior homonym) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 466.

(6) The genus-group name *Brontes* Goldfuss, 1839 (*non* Fabricius, 1801) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2029.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1789)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Prof. H. B. Whittington and Prof. H. E. Erben in January 1967. The application was sent to the printer on 3 May 1967 and was published on 20 September 1967 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 230–233. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12(b): *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184).

The proposals were supported by Dr. C. J. Stubblefield (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 322–323), Drs. D. L. Bruton, E. C. Stumm, J. Shirley, E. N. K. Clarkson, A. R. Orminston, G. Hemmingsmoen, D. Meischner, F. Prantl, P. Hupé, Prof. J. Sdzuy, Drs. F. Lütke and Z. A. Maksimova. The proposals were opposed by Dr. J. T. Temple.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 15 May 1969 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under

the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (69)28 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 231–232. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 15 August 1969 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: China, Brinck, Lemche, Mayr, Eisenmann, Bonnet, Vokes, Obruchev, Sabrosky, Uchida, Simpson, Jaczewski, Evans, Melville, Forest, Starobogatov, Alvarado, Ride, Mertens, Kraus.

Negative votes—two (2): Holthuis, do Amaral.

On leave of absence—one (1): Tortonese.

Voting papers not returned: one (1): Munroe.

Commissioner Binder returned a late affirmative vote.

However, Commissioner Holthuis, in returning his negative vote, pointed out that there were several technical flaws in the proposals. He commented: "I believe that the normal application of the Code here is the best solution for the present problem.

"The name THYSANOPELTIDAE Hawle & Corda, 1847, evidently is the valid name for the family. Of the arguments against this name, only that of usage seems of some importance. But the difference in usage between this name and its rival seems slight, being for the last ten years only 2 authors against. Also the fact that only 6 authors published on the family in the last 10 years shows that the name SCUTELL(U)IDAE is not such a well known one that its salvation justifies the complicated procedure requested by the applicants.

"There are several technical flaws in the proposal.

1. It has not been indicated when the spelling SCUTELLUIDAE was published first and by whom. [This was in fact done by R. & E. Richter, *Senck. Leth.* **36** : 291, 30 September 1955. R.V.M.].

2. Since *Brontes* Goldfuss, 1839 is a junior homonym of *Brontes* Fabricius, 1801, it is invalid and so is the family name based on it. There is therefore no need to ask for the suppression of BRONTEIDES Hawle & Corda, 1847 under the plenary powers. The name can be placed on the index without any other action.

3. The name GOLDIIDAE Raymond, 1913 cannot be suppressed as long as the name of its type-genus *Goldius* de Koninck, 1841, is still available. Either *Goldius* has to be suppressed also or GOLDIIDAE has to be placed on the Official List with SCUTELLUIDAE with the annotation that it is to be used only by zoologists who think the two names represent different family-group taxa.

"However, as said above, I believe the strict application of the Code is more simple and advisable here."

Therefore, on 1 June 1973 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the One-Month Rule on Voting Paper (O.M.) (73)1 for the proposals set out in the Secretary's letter of 31 May 1973, an extract from which appears below.

Mr. R. V. Melville (Letter to the Members of the Commission 31.v.1973): "To these indisputable points I may add that the use of the plenary powers is not necessary to rule that the stem of family-group names based on *Scutellum* Pusch, 1833 is SCUTELLU-. Those powers need only be used to direct that

SCUTELLUIDAE Richter & Richter is to be given priority over its senior subjective synonyms THYSANOPELTIDAE Hawle & Corda, 1847, and GOLDIIDAE Raymond, 1913. It is the central purpose of the application to achieve this end and the massive vote of the Commission in favour of that purpose has settled the point once for all. None of the points raised by Professor Holthius justifies reopening that question.

The only question at issue, as I see it, is the correct form of the Ruling to be given in the Opinion. Here I venture to differ in one respect from Professor Holthuis. Having ruled under the plenary powers that SCUTELLUIDAE is to be given priority over its senior synonyms THYSANOPELTIDAE and GOLDIIDAE, it seems to me unnecessary to place these two latter names on the Official List with the counterpart endorsements that they are to be used only by zoologists who believe them to denote different taxa from SCUTELLUIDAE. I have two reasons for holding this view. First, the point seems to me so obviously implicit in the ruling concerning SCUTELLUIDAE as to be not worth stating. Secondly, and more seriously, it would involve Official List action in respect of both *Thysanopeltis* (as requested by the applicants) and *Goldius*. But both these generic names are currently treated as subjective synonyms of *Scutellum*, which is the senior name of the three. I cannot see what purpose is served by placing names currently held to be junior subjective synonyms on the Official List.

It therefore seems to me that the Commission's Ruling in this case should take the following form:

1. It is hereby ruled under the plenary powers that the family-group name SCUTELLUIDAE Richter & Richter, 1955 (a replacement name for SCUTELLIDAE Richter & Richter, 1925, *non* Gray, 1825) is to be given priority over the family-group names THYSANOPELTIDAE Hawle & Corda, 1847, and GOLDIIDAE Raymond, 1913, by any zoologist who believes that these names, or either of them, apply to the same family-group taxon.

2. The family-group name SCUTELLUIDAE Richter & Richter, 1955 (type-genus *Scutellum* Pusch, 1833) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the endorsement specified under the plenary powers in 1 above.

3. The genus-group name *Scutellum* Pusch, 1833 (gender: neuter), type-species, by monotypy, *Scutellum costatum* Pusch, 1833, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

4. The species-group name *costatum* Pusch, 1833, as published in binomen *Scutellum costatum* (type-species of *Scutellum* Pusch, 1833) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

5. The family-group name BRONTEIDES Hawle & Corda, 1847 (invalid by reason of being based on the name of a junior homonym) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology.

6. The genus-group name *Brontes* Goldfuss, 1839 (*non* Fabricius, 1801) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology".

At the close of the prescribed voting period on 1 July 1973 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: Holthuis, Binder, Brinck, Eisenmann, Sabrosky, Lemche, Erben, Corliss, Willink, Ride, Melville, Mayr, Tortonese, Habe, Bayer, Nye, Bernardi, Starobogatov, Heppell, Vokes, Kraus, Alvarado.

Negative votes—one (1): Rohdendorf.

Voting papers not returned—three (3): Dupuis, Munroe, Simpson.

Original References

The following are the original references for the names placed on the Official List and Index by the ruling given in the present Opinion:

BRONTEIDES Hawle & Corda, 1847, *K. Böhm. Gesell. Wiss.* (*Prague*), Abh. 5 : 55

Brontes Goldfuss, 1839 (non Fabricius, 1801), *Nova Acta Phys. Med. Acad. Caes. Leop. Carol.* **19** : 360

costatum, *Scutellum*, Pusch, 1833, *Geognostische Beschreibung von Polen, sowie den übrigen Nord-Karpathenländern.* Pt. 1 : 119

Scutellum Pusch, 1833, (*tom. cit.*): 119

SCUTELLUIDAE Richter & Richter, 1955, *Senkenbergiana leth.* **36** : 291.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Papers (69)28 and (O.M.) (73)1 were cast as set out above, that the proposals contained in Voting Paper (69)28 and modified by Voting Paper (O.M.) (73)1 have been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1004.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
6 *September* 1973

OPINION 1005

TRYPETA MEIGEN, 1803 (INSECTA: DIPTERA); *TRYPETES* SCHOENHERR, 1836 (INSECTA: COLEOPTERA); *TRYPETESA* NORMAN, 1903 (CRUSTACEA: CIRRIPEDIA): REMOVAL OF HOMONYMY IN FAMILY-GROUP NAMES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby directed that the stem of the generic name *Trypetes* Schoenherr, 1836, is to be TRYPETID- in forming names of the family-group.

(2) The generic name *Trypetes* Schoenherr, 1836 (gender: masculine) type-species, by original designation, *Trypetes rhinoides* Gyllenhal *in* Schoenherr, 1836, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, with the Name Number 1986.

(3) The specific name *rhinoides* Gyllenhal *in* Schoenherr, 1836, as published in the binomen *Trypetes rhinoides* (type-species of *Trypetes* Schoenherr, 1836), is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2510.

(4) The family-group name TRYPETIDINAE Pierce, 1919, (type-genus *Trypetes* Schoenherr, 1836) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology, with the Name Number 474.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1733)

The present case was originally submitted to the office of the Commission on 21 December 1965 by Dr. C. W. Sabrosky and Dr. E. C. Zimmerman. An amended version of the application, submitted by Mr. R. V. Melville on 19 March 1970, was sent to the printer on 1 July 1970 and was published on 23 December 1970 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 198–199. Public Notice of the possible use of plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to eight entomological serials and one Crustacean serial. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 4 January 1973, the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (72)18 either for or against the proposals as set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 199. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 4 April 1973 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes: twenty-two (22), received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Munroe, Lemche, Dupuis, Mayr, Sabrosky, Eisenmann, Vokes, Habe, Rohdendorf, Starobogatov, Binder, Tortonese, Bayer, Brinck, Bernardi, Ride, Corliss, Alvarado, Nye, Willink.

Negative votes—one (1): Simpson.

Voting Paper not returned—one (1): Erben.

Commissioner Heppell returned a late affirmative vote and Commissioner Kraus abstained from voting.

The following comment was made by Commissioner Simpson (22.v.1973) in returning his vote: "The application contains an evident error in paragraph 7(4) as it asks the Commission to recognize Lacordaire, 1866 as the (fictitious) author of TRYPETIDINAE, whereas the application itself shows that Lacordaire was in fact the (fictitious) author of TRYPETIDAE and that Pierce, 1919, is as far as has been shown, the author of TRYPETIDINAE and hence the (fictitious) author of TRYPETIDIDAE".

This point has been duly noted and corrected in the Opinion.

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

rhinoides, *Trypetes* Gyllenhal, *in* Schoenherr, 1836, *Gen. et Sp. Curc.* III (2): 596
Trypetes Schoenherr, 1836, *Gen. et Sp. Curc.* III(2): 595
TRYPETIDINAE Pierce, 1919, *Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash.* 21 : 33

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (72)18 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1005.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
7 *September* 1973

OPINION 1006

POTERIOCRINUS HEMISPHERICUS SHUMARD, 1858 (ECHINODERMATA: CRINOIDEA) DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby ruled that the nominal species *hemisphericus* Shumard, 1858 as described in the binomen *Poteriocrinus hemisphericus* Shumard, 1858 is to be interpreted by reference to the neotype designated by Moore & Strimple, 1970 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 203, pl. 4).

(2) The generic name *Delocrinus* Miller & Gurley, 1890 (gender: masculine), type-species by original designation, *Poteriocrinus hemisphericus* Shumard, 1858, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, with the name Number 1987.

(3) The specific name *hemisphericus* Shumard, 1858, as published in the binomen *Poteriocrinus hemisphericus* and as interpreted by reference to the neotype designated by Moore & Strimple, 1970 (type-species of *Delocrinus*) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, with the Name Number 2511.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1905)

The present application was submitted to the Office of the Commission by Dr. R. C. Moore and Mr. H. L. Strimple in September 1969. The application was sent to the printer on 1 July 1970 and was published on 23 December 1970 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 202–204. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two palaeontological serials.

The application was supported by J. J. Burke, and N. G. Lane & G. D. Webster (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **28** : 75). Dr. H. Lemche asked that the Opinion should make it clear that the neotype was chosen by the applicants and not by the Commission. This has been done.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 4 January 1973 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (72)20 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 203. At the close of the voting period on 4 April 1973 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Munroe, Lemche, Mayr, Sabrosky, Eisenmann, Vokes, Habe, Rohdendorf, Starobogatov, Binder, Tortonese, Bayer, Brinck, Simpson, Ride, Corliss, Alvarado, Nye, Willink.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Bernardi, Erben.

Commissioners Heppell and Kraus returned late affirmative votes.

Commissioner Dupuis abstained from voting and in returning his voting paper wrote (l.i. 1973): "Explication de mon abstention: la requète est raisonnable en apparence, mais la création de néotypes est toujours dangereuse".

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Delocrinus Miller & Gurley, 1890, *J. Cincinnati Soc. Nat. Hist.* **13** : 9

hemisphericus, Poteriocrinus 1858, Shumard *in* Shumard & Swallow, *St. Louis Acad. Sci., Trans.* **1** : 221

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (72)20 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1006.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
10 *September* 1973

OPINION 1007

COSCINOCYATHUS BORNEMANN, 1884 (ARCHAEOCYATHA): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Coscinocyathus* Bornemann, 1884, made prior to the present Ruling, are hereby set aside, and the nominal species, *Coscinocyathus dianthus* Bornemann, 1884, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The generic name *Coscinocyathus* Bornemann, 1884 (gender: masculine) type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Coscinocyathus dianthus* Bornemann, 1884, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1988.

(3) The specific name *dianthus* Bornemann, 1884 as published in the binomen *Coscinocyathus dianthus* (type-species of *Coscinocyathus* Bornemann, 1884) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2512.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1924)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Françoise Debrenne in March 1970. Dr. Debrenne's application was sent to the printer on 1 July 1970 and was published on 23 December 1970 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 207–208. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two specialist serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 4 January 1973 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (72)22 either for or against the proposal set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 207–208. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 4 April 1973 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty one (21), received in the following order: Melville, Holthuis, Munroe, Lemche, Mayr, Sabrosky, Eisenmann, Vokes, Habe, Starobogatov, Binder, Tortonese, Bayer, Brinck, Bernardi, Simpson, Ride, Corliss, Alvarado, Nye, Willink.

Negative votes—two (2): Dupuis, Rohdendorf.

Voting Papers not returned—one (1): Erben.

Commissioner Heppell returned a late negative vote and Commissioner Kraus returned a late affirmative vote.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Prof. E. Mayr (8.i.1973): "It was rather improper to describe the new genus *Tubicoscinus* in an application to the Commission. I hope some way will be

found to validate the genus properly. The publication in this place can probably be set aside because it was made conditionally: "if this proposal is accepted"."

Prof. B. B. Rohdendorf (4.ii.1973): "My reason for voting against is as follows. Dr. F. Debrenne has proposed to establish a new type-species for an old genus in consequence of the discovery of new morphological features of the old type-species. The proposal is motivated by the desire to conservate the old generic name for the majority of species. This proposal is undoubtedly wrong and disregards the rules of Code (Article 70): the type-species of *Coscinocyathus* was determined by Ting (1937) and verified by Debrenne (1964). The designation of another type-species is not desirable, especially in such a little elaborated group as Archaeocyatha".

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on the Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Coscinocyathus Bornemann, 1884, *Z. dt. geol. Ges.* **36** : 704

dianthus, Coscinocyathus Bornemann, 1884, *Z. dt. geol. Ges.* **36** : 704

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (72)22 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1007.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
21 *September* 1973

OPINION 1008

SIPHONA MEIGEN, 1803 AND *HAEMATOBIA* LEPELETIER AND SERVILLE, 1828 (INSECTA: DIPTERA): DESIGNATIONS OF TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Siphona* Meigen, 1803, made prior to this present Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Musca geniculata* De Geer, 1776, is hereby designated to be the type-species of that genus.

(2) The designation by Westwood (1840) of *Conops irritans* Linnaeus as type-species of *Haematobia* Lepeletier and Serville, 1828 is hereby confirmed.

(3) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Siphona* Meigen, 1803 : 281 (gender: feminine) (type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above *Musca geniculata* De Geer, 1776) (Name No. 1989);

(b) *Haematobia* Lepeletier and Serville, 1828 : 499 (gender: feminine) (type-species *Conops irritans* Linnaeus, 1758 by designation of Westwood, 1840) (Name No. 1990);

(4) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *geniculata* De Geer, 1776 : 38 as published in the binomen *Musca geniculata* De Geer (type-species of *Siphona* Meigen, 1803) (Name No. 2513);

(b) *irritans* Linnaeus, 1758 : 604, as published in the binomen *Conops irritans* Linnaeus (type-species of *Haematobia* Lepeletier and Serville, 1828) (Name No. 2514).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 195)

This case was first brought to the attention of the Commission in May, 1945 by Dr. A. J. Nicholson of Canberra through Dr. S. A. Neave, the then Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology (now the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology). The buffalo fly at that time was causing much trouble in Australia where there was disagreement as to its correct name. The species was also an economic problem in America and therefore it was desirable to reach a solution which would have wide acceptance. The case was a complicated one and the situation under the existing Code is not the same as when the case was first presented.

Dr. Curtis Sabrosky drew all the threads together in the light of the present Code. His application was received in October 1970, was sent to the printer on 26 October 1970 and was published on 29 March 1971 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 234–237. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to seven entomological serials. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 28 February 1973 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (73)1 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 236–237. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 28 May 1973 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-one (21), received in the following order: Holthuis, Eisenmann, Lemche, Binder, Mayr, Corliss, Vokes, Habe, Alvarado, Rohdendorf, Melville, Willink, Starobogatov, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Heppell, Nye, Brinck, Ride, Bernardi, Bayer.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—four (4); Munroe, Simpson, Erben, Dupuis.

Commissioner Kraus returned a late affirmative vote.

Original References

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

geniculata, *Musca*, De Geer, 1776, *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des Insectes* vol. 6 : 38

Haematobia Lepeletier and Serville, 1828, *Encyl. Méthod.*, Insectes vol. 10, livr. 100 : 499

irritans, *Conops*, Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema naturae*, ed. 10 : 64

Siphona Meigen, 1803, *Mag. f. Insektenkunde* **2** : 281.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (73)1 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1008.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
24 *September* 1973

OPINION 1009

VANIKORO QUOY AND GAIMARD, 1832 (MOLLUSCA: GASTROPODA): MADE AVAILABLE UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers it is hereby directed:

(a) that the generic name *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832, (type-species, by monotypy *Sigaretus cancellatus* Lamarck, 1822) is made available, to be treated as a latinized word from Quoy & Gaimard, 1832;

(b) that the gender of the above generic name is feminine;

(c) that the stem of the above generic name for the purposes of Article 29 is VANIKOR-;

(d) that the following generic names are ruled unjustified emendations of *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832: *Vanicoro* Gray, 1842; *Vanicora* Paetel, 1887, *Vanikora* Whitfield, 1891; *Vanikoroia* Martin, 1914; *Vanikoroa* Cossman, 1924.

(2) The generic name *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832, made available under the plenary powers in (1) above (gender, as ruled under the plenary powers in (1) above, feminine), type-species, by monotypy, *Sigaretus cancellatus* Lamarck, 1822 is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1991.

(3) The specific name *cancellatus* Lamarck, 1822, (as published in the binomen *Sigaretus cancellatus*) type-species, by monotypy, of *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2515.

(4) The family-group name VANIKORIDAE Gray, 1840 (a justified emendation of VANCOROIDAE) (type-genus *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832) is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology with the Name Number 475.

(5) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) the five unjustified emendations of *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832: *Vanicoro* Gray, 1842 (Name No. 2030); *Vanicora* Paetel, 1887 (Name No. 2031); *Vanikora* Whitfield, 1891 (Name No. 2032); *Vanikoroia* Martin, 1914 (Name No. 2033); *Vanikoroa* Cossman, 1924 (Name No. 2034);

(b) the four objective synonyms of *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832: *Merria* Gray, 1839(?) (Name No. 2035); *Leucotis* Swainson, 1840 Name (No. 2036); *Narica* d'Orbigny (ex Récluz MS), 1842(?) (Name No. 2037); *Nioma* Gray, 1842 (Name No. 2038);

(c) the four unjustified emendations of names listed in (b) above: *Leucotus* G. B. Sowerby II, 1842 (Name No. 2039); *Niomia* Gray, 1842 (Name No. 2040); *Merrya* Récluz, 1846 (Name No. 2041); *Niona* Paetel, 1887 (Name No. 2042).

(6) The following Family-group names are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology:

(a) VANICORIDAE Gray, 1840 (an incorrect original spelling in consequence of the ruling given under the plenary powers in (1)(c) above) (Name No. 467);

(b) NARICIDAE Récluz, 1846 (Name No. 468) and (c) MERRIIDAE Hedley, 1917 (Name No. 469) based on objective junior synonyms of *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard, 1832.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1524)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. Robert Robertson in March 1962. The application was sent to the printer on 9 March 1962 and was published on 10 September 1962 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 332–336. The application was again published on 29 March 1971 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 238–245, together with the comments received on the case and a revised set of proposals. In both instances public notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same parts of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to two molluscan serials. The proposals put forward by Mr. Melville, the author of the second application, were supported by Prof. Myra Keen, Dr. Harald Rehder and Mr. Joshua Baily, Jr.

Dr. Ride asked that the Opinion should state that *Vanikoro* Quoy & Gaimard 1832 is a latinized word, or treated as such, and available from Quoy & Gaimard, 1832. The wording of the present Ruling complies with his wish.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 28 February 1973 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (73)2 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 245. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 28 May 1973 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-three (23), received in the following order: Holthuis, Eisenmann, Lemche, Binder, Mayr, Simpson, Corliss, Vokes, Habe, Alvarado, Rohdendorf, Melville, Willink, Dupuis, Starobogatov, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Heppell,* Nye, Brinck, Bernardi, Bayer, Ride.

*Commissioner Heppell was against proposal (4).

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—three (3); Munroe, Erben, Kraus.

The following comments were made by Commissioners after they had received the Voting Paper:

Dr. D. Ride (in a letter to The Secretary and Members of Council 19.iv.73): "The question is whether the Commission has, within these powers [those specified in Article 79] the power to take a "vernacular", published prior to a name, and validate its use from the earlier date as though it were a name.

In the case of the generic name *Vanikoro*, I have examined Quoy and Gaimard *Astrolabe* **2** : 239, and have no doubt that their use of Vanikoro is not a "nomen-

clatural act" in the meaning of the Code (Vanikoro is a vernacular—not a name—therefore it is not a name to be *validated*. Rather it is a word which could require to be made *available* as a name. Similarly the proposal by Quoy & Gaimard to introduce it into vernacular use is not a *nomenclatural act*.

The name *Vanicoro* dates from Gray, 1842; there it seems to have been based upon the vernacular use by Quoy & Gaimard and was amended to *Vanikoro* by Adams & Adams, 1854.

If a majority of Councillors takes the view (as I do) that the Commission does not have the power to convert a vernacular (non-name) into an available name, we should ask the Secretary to withdraw the Voting Paper.

The same result (but with authorship attributed to Gray) can be achieved through re-presenting the case in the form of a request to the Commission to validate the unjustified emendation of *Vanicoro* Gray, 1842, to *Vanikoro* (i.e. to validate the nomenclatural act of Adams & Adams), and to suppress *Merria* and *Leucotis*".

Mr. Melville (in reply to Dr. Ride, 30.iv.73): "I agree that the request to "validate" the name, should have been worded to "make the name available". As Dr. Robertson points out it is "invalid" (i.e. unavailable) on two grounds, (i) that it was proposed in synonymy, and (ii) that it was proposed as a vernacular name. I differ from you however, as to the extent of the Commission's plenary powers. I think that they extend to the making available of a name that is defective in both the ways described provided that the name in question is not at the same time a *nomen nudum*. Thus, if *Vanikoro* in Quoy & Gaimard's work is furnished with enough descriptive or illustrative matter to rescue it from the third defect, then I hold that the Commission can, under its plenary powers, make it an available name as from those authors and that date.

If that view is accepted by the other members of the Council, then it seems to me that, if Dr. Robertson's proposals gain the necessary majority vote, it is only necessary, when writing the Opinion, to make the necessary changes of wording. Again, given Council approval I should not think it necessary to put this change to a vote of the Commission, since it would clearly be in accordance with the spirit and intention of the majority vote.

If that view is not accepted by the Council, then clearly the present Voting Paper must be withdrawn".

Prof. E. Tortonese (in returning his voting paper, 9. iv.73): "I do not object to the proposal as a whole, but wonder why *Vanikoro* is not considered masculine". [This was explained in a footnote *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **19** : 335.]

Mr. D. Heppell (in returning his voting paper 30. iv.73): "I do not agree with section (4) of the proposals. Whether one accepts *Vanicoro* Gray as an incorrect subsequent spelling (Robertson, comment p. 244) or as an unjustified emendation (Proposal 1(d)), VANIKORIDAE must take priority from Gray, 1840. As VANICOROIDAE is an incorrect original spelling of the family-name (Proposal 6(a)), VANIKORIDAE Adams & Adams, 1854, is a justified emendation, taking the date and authorship of the original spelling Article 33(a)(i). Also cf. Article 32(c). Even under Article 40(b) VANIKORIDAE Adams & Adams would

take priority from 1846, the date of the rejected NARICIDAE".

Prof. E. Mayr (replying to Mr. Melville's (30. iv.73) letter to the Council 4.v.73): "I agree with your interpretation that the Commission has the authority to make the name *Vanikoro* available as of 1832. In view of the fact that the species on which the name was based was excellently illustrated (Plate 66 bis, Figures 20–22) I would think that there is no real problem. Any other action than that proposed by Dr. Robertson would lead to disturbance of stability.

I agree with you furthermore that the vote of the Commission be accepted but that the Opinion be written in order to meet the criticism raised by Dr. Ride".

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (9.v.73) "From the discussion on the name Vanikoro, it is clear that one of the crucial points here is whether or not Vanikoro is a vernacular name. The spelling of the name is such that we cannot prove that it is either one or the other. Only circumstantial evidence has been brought forward to support the view that it is a vernacular name.

"This evidence consists only of the fact that Quoy & Gaimard in the same paragraph in which they introduce the name Vanikoro speak of 'son genre Vélutine', using the French word for the generic name *Velutina* and furthermore that the name Vanikoro is not italicized by them. The first point (the use of Vélutine) is no proof that also Vanikoro is used in the vernacular, as latin and latinized names are used by Quoy and Gaimard in the rest of the text. Furthermore, authors at that time were not very strict in italicizing scientific names, and there is no provision in the present Code requiring zoologists to do so. The vernacular status of Vanikoro cannot be proven (neither can we prove the opposite). The situation would be entirely different if the authors had stated "les indigènes l'appellent Vanikoro" but they speak of "former un genre nouveau . . . sous le nom de Vanikoro"; and thus definitely intended the word Vanikoro to be the scientific name for a genus. As I see it, the Commission in this case certainly can rule that the name Vanikoro Quoy and Gaimard, 1832, must be considered a latinized word and that it therefore is an available name.

"I fully agree that the name *Vanikoro* cannot be *validated* by the Commission. In fact, the Commission cannot declare any name valid: as soon as the Commission indicates a name to be valid (i.e. the *oldest* available name for a taxon) it transgresses on the field of taxonomy. The only thing the Commission can do is to definitely state names to be available. It is up to taxonomists to decide which among available names in their views are valid".

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (5.vi.73): "I agree that Vanikoro is a vernacular, at least the general weight of topographical usage in Quoy and Gaimard would so indicate—unitalicized Natice for *Natica*, Pneumoderme for *Pneumoderma*, etc., both in the vernacular heading of each description and in discussions of the text.

"In my opinion, under the plenary powers and Suspension of the Rules, the Commission can do virtually anything, nomenclaturally that is. It can declare an unavailable name available as of a certain date. I approve your proposed procedure".

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Indexes by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

cancellatus, Sigaretus Lamarck, 1822, *An. s. vert.* **6**(2) : 208
Leucotis Swainson, 1840, *Treat. Malacol.*: 346
Leucotus G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, *Conch. Man.* (ed. 2): 172
Merria Gray, 1839(?) *in* Beechey *Zool. Blossom*: 137
MERRIIDAE Hedley, 1917, *J. Proc. R. Soc. N.S.W.* **51**: Suppl., p. M62
Merrya Récluz, 1846 ["1845"] *Mag. Zool.* (2) **7** (9): 7
Narica Orbigny (ex Récluz MS) 1842(?) *in* Sagra *Cuba, Moll.* (French ed.) **2** : 39
NARICIDAE Recluz, 1846 ["1845"] *Mag. Zool.* (2)**7**(9):6
Nioma Gray, 1842 *Syn. Brit. Mus.* (ed. 44): 60
Niomia Gray, 1842, *Syn. Brit. Mus.* (ed. 44): 90
Niona Paetel, 1887 *Cat. Conch.* (ed. 4) **1** : 511
Vanicora Paetel, 1887, *Cat. Conch.* (ed. 4) **1** : 511
Vanicoro Gray, 1840, *Syn. Brit. Mus.* (ed. 42), [issue 2] : 152
VANICOROIDAE Gray, 1840, *Syn. Brit. Mus.* (ed. 42) [issue 2]: 121
Vanikora Whitfield, 1891, *Bull. Am. Mus. nat. Hist.* **3** : 387–388
VANIKORIDAE H. & A. Adams, 1854 *Gen. Rec. Moll.* **1** : 374
Vanikoro Quoy & Gaimard, 1832, *Voy. Astrolabe, Zool.* **2** : 239
Vanikoroa Cossmann, 1924, *Essais Paléoconch. Comp.* **13** : 163
Vanikoroia Martin, 1914, *Samml. Geol. Reichs-Mus. Leiden* (n.f.) **2**(4):170

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (73)2 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1009.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
3 *October* 1973

OPINION 1010

CALLOPANCHAX MYERS, 1933 (PISCES): DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers all designations of type-species for the nominal genus *Callopanchax* Myers, 1933, made prior to this Ruling are hereby set aside, and the nominal species *Aphyosemion occidentale* Stenholt Clausen, 1966, is hereby designated to be type-species of that genus.

(2) The following generic names are hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *Callopanchax* Myers, 1933 (gender: masculine), type-species by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above *Aphyosemion occidentale* Stenholt Clausen, 1966 (Name No. 1992);

(b) *Fundulopanchax* Myers, 1924 (gender: masculine), type-species by original designation *Fundulus gularis* var. *caerulea* Boulenger, 1915 (Name No. 1993);

(3) The following specific names are hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *occidentale* Stenholt Clausen, 1966, as published in the binomen *Aphyosemion occidentale* (type-species of *Callopanchax* Myers, 1933) (Name No. 2516);

(b) *sjoestedti* Lönnberg, 1895 as published in the binomen *Fundulus sjoestedti* (Name No. 2517).

(4) The generic name *Roloffia* Stenholt Clausen, 1966 (a junior objective synonym of *Callopanchax* Myers, 1933) is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2043.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1910)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Professor G. S. Myers in November 1969. Professor Myers' application was sent to the printer on 1 July 1970 and was published on 29 March 1971 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 246–249. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to one fish serial. The proposals were supported by the Nomenclature Committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **29** : 105) and by E. Trewavas and P. H. Greenwood (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **29** : 193). Objections were received from D. F. E. Thys van den Audenaerde (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **28** : 139) and H. Grimm.

Commissioners Holthuis and Sabrosky pointed out that *caerulea* Boulenger, 1915 is a junior synonym of *Fundulus sjoestedti* Lönnberg, 1895 and the latter should be placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology. This has been done.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 28 February 1973 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (73)3 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 249. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 28 May 1973 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—nineteen (19), received in the following order: Holthuis, Lemche, Binder, Mayr, Corliss, Vokes, Habe, Alvarado, Rohdendorf, Melville, Willink, Dupuis, Starobogatov, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Nye, Brinck, Bayer, Heppell.

Negative votes—four (4): Eisenmann, Simpson, Ride, Bernardi.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Munroe, Erben

Commissioner Kraus returned a late negative vote.

Commissioners Holthuis and Sabrosky were against paragraph 3(b) of the proposals.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (5.iii.73): "As *Fundulus sjoestedti* Lönnberg, 1895 is a senior synonym of *Fundulus gularis* var. *caerulea* Boulenger, 1915, the name *sjoestedti* and not *caerulea* should be placed on the Official List".

Dr. E. Eisenmann (5.ii.73): "In a case where usage is not overwhelming and confusion would result, it is best to follow the rules strictly and apply the general principles".

Prof. E. Mayr (16.iii.73): "I want to have the following comment added to my vote—Since the "golden pheasant" had been universally known for over fifty years as *sjoestedti*, it would have been far better to set the original type designation aside and designate a neotype conforming to universal usage".

Prof. G. G. Simpson (23.iii.73): "Objections by Thys van den Audenaerde seem to me cogent and not adequately answered by Trewavas and Greenwood".

Dr. C. Dupuis (2.iii.73): "Il ne devrait pas y avoir besoin de pleins pouvoirs de la Commission car il est bien évident que le type désigné au 1933, '*Fundulus sjoestedti* Lönnberg 1895' sensu Myers = *occidentale* Clausen".

Dr. C. W. Sabrosky (25.iv.73): "Re proposal 3(b): *caerulea* is a junior synonym of *Fundulus sjoestedti* Lönnberg. Therefore, either *sjoestedti* should be the specific name placed on the Official List, or the plenary powers should have been requested to suppress *sjoestedti* and to validate *caerulea*".

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (17.v.73): "There is no need for the Commission to employ plenary powers in this case as sought in the application. The case is covered in the options (i) and (iii) specified in Article 70(a) as being open to the Commission. However, like Article 79, Article 70(a) requires the Commission to form a judgement, first, as to which option will best serve stability and universality. Paragraph 5 of the objection by Dr. Thys van den Audenaerde contains the only precise information given to us on current usage (i.e. that *Roloffia* S. Clausen is in wide general use in aquarium literature); one can only infer from the application that, while the employment of *Callopanchax* Myers for the "golden pheasant" had never been questioned up to 1966, its employment was slight.

"The remaining arguments for and against the proposal to adopt alternative

(i) centre about questions concerning the actions which S. Clausen and Myers should have taken at various times. While one cannot but agree that, had the proper taxonomic and nomenclatorial acts been taken by those concerned, the problem would have been avoided, yet these points are irrelevant to the question as to which option in Article 70(a) should be exercised, or whether the Commission should employ the plenary powers (Art. 79).

"I am of the opinion that no case has been made which would justify the use of the plenary powers. Further, on the basis of evidence of stability or uniformity before us, it seems that we can do no other than to adopt alternative (iii) of Art. 70(a) and designate *F. sjoestedti* Lönnberg, 1895, as type-species of *Callopanchax* Myers, 1933".

Prof. G. Bernardi (13.v.73): "Je considère comme très juste les remarques de Thys van den Audenaerde: il faut corriger et non entériner les erreurs systématiques commises".

Original References

Callopanchax Myers, 1933 *Copeia* **1933** (4) : 184
Fundulopanchax Myers, 1924 *Am. Mus. Novit.* **116** : 1–11
occidentale, *Aphyosemion* Stenholt Clausen, 1966 *Revue Zool. Bot. afr.* **73** : 331
Roloffia Stenholt Clausen, 1966 *Revue Zool. Bot. afr.* **73** : 338
sjoestedti, *Fundulus* Lönnberg, 1895 *Ofvers. K. VetenskAkad. Forh. Stockh.* **52** : 191

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (73)3 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in this present Opinion No. 1010.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
4 *October* 1973

OPINION 1011

CYPSELUS ABESSYNICUS STREUBEL, 1848 (AVES, APODIDAE): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific name *abessynicus* Streubel, 1848, as published in the binomen *Cypselus abessynicus*, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The specific name *galilejensis* Antinori, 1855, as published in the binomen *Cypselus galilejensis* is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2518.

(3) The specific name *abessynicus* Streubel, 1848, as published in the binomen *Cypselus abessynicus* is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology with the Name Number 989.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1914)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Mr. C. W. Benson and Mr. H. K. Brooke in December 1969. The application was sent to the printer on 26 October 1970 and was published on 29 March 1971 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 253–254. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* and also to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to ten ornithological serials. Dr. H. Lemche criticized the application and this was answered by the authors (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **29** : 3–4).

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 28 February 1973 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (73)4 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 254. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 28 May 1973 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty (20), received in the following order: Holthuis, Eisenmann, Lemche, Binder, Mayr, Simpson, Corliss, Vokes, Habe, Alvarado, Melville, Willink, Starobogatov, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Nye, Brinck, Ride, Bayer, Heppell.

Negative votes—three (3): Rodhendorf, Dupuis, Bernardi.

Voting Papers not returned—two (2): Munroe, Erben.

Commissioner Kraus returned a late affirmative vote.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. W. D. L. Ride (16.v.73); "Benson & Brooke (paragraph 3 of their application) state that all attempts to trace the type of *Cypselus galilejensis* Antinori, 1855, have failed. Yet if we accede to their request to suppress *C. abessynicus* it will be because of its synonymy with *C. galilejensis* (as demonstrated by them in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **29** : 4, para. 2). I am of the opinion that, if the Commission votes in the affirmative, they should follow this by

removing any remaining instability by selecting an appropriate neotype for *C. galilejensis*".

Prof. G. Bernardi: "J'estime d'une manière générale que sauf dans des cas exceptionnels (intérêt économique) il n'est pas souhaitable d'accepter un mauvais travail systématique simplement parce que l'erreur est répandu pendant une longue durée. Dans le cas présent il me semble tout à fait inutile d'user des pleins pouvoirs à propos de ceux noms subspécifiques, intéressant seulement des spécialistes. Le piètre travail taxonomique d'Antinori, qui n'a pas examiné le type disponible d' *abessynicus* ni compris le sens exact du terme "Abyssinia" doit être sanctionné par la mise en synonymie du nom *galilejensis* (dont le type est en outre perdu). Au contraire grâce à l'excellent travail systématique de Benson et Brooke le nom *abessynicus* peut désormais être employé en toute certitude pour désigner la sous-espèce *d'Apus affinis* s'étendant du Maroc à l'Afghanistan".

Original References

The following are the original references for the names placed on the Official List and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:
abessynicus, *Cypselus*, Streubel, 1848, *Isis von Oken* 1848 col. 354
galilejensis, *Cypselus* Antinori, 1855, Naumannia: 307

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (73)4 were cast as set out above, and that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1011.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
5 *October* 1973

OPINION 1012

THALASCARIS BATE, 1878 (CRUSTACEA, DECAPODA): SUPPRESSED UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the generic name *Thalascaris* Bate, 1878, is hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Thalascaris* Bate, 1878, suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, is hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2044.

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1928)

The present case was submitted to the office of the Commission by Dr. L. B. Holthuis in April 1970. The application was sent to the printer on 1 July 1970 and was published on 29 March 1971 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 257–258. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in this case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* and to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool Nomencl.* **21** : 184) and to one specialist serial. No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 28 February 1973 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (73)5 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 258. At the close of the prescribed voting period on 28 May 1973 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—twenty-two (22), received in the following order: Holthuis, Eisenmann, Lemche, Mayr, Simpson, Corliss, Vokes, Alvarado, Rohdendorf, Melville, Willink, Dupuis, Starobogatov, Sabrosky, Tortonese, Heppell, Nye, Binder, Brinck, Ride, Bernardi, Bayer.

Negative votes—none (0).

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Munroe, Erben, Habe.

Commissioner Kraus returned a late affirmative vote.

In returning his voting paper Commissioner Dupuis made the following comment (2.iii.73): "Il est cependant dommage de donner un type à un *nomen nudum*! Il serait préférable de ne pas officialiser cette désignation de type".

ORIGINAL REFERENCE

The following is the original reference for the name placed on the Official Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

Thalascaris Bate, 1878, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5)2 : 282

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (73)5 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under

the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1012.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
5 *October* 1973

OPINION 1013

PRIAPUS HUMANUS LINNAEUS, 1758 AND *HOLOTHURIA PRIAPUS* LINNAEUS, 1767 (PRIAPULIDA): SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS

RULING.—(1) Under the plenary powers the specific names *humanus* Linnaeus, 1758 as published in the binomen *Priapus humanus* and *priapus* Linnaeus, 1767 as published in the binomen *Holothuria priapus* are hereby suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy.

(2) The generic name *Priapulus* Lamarck, 1816, (gender: masculine), type-species by monotypy, *Priapulus caudatus* Lamarck, 1816, is hereby placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology with the Name Number 1994.

(3) The specific name *caudatus* Lamarck, 1816, as published in the binomen *Priapulus caudatus*, (type-species by monotypy of *Priapulus* Lamarck, 1816) is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name Number 2519.

(4) The following specific names, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, are hereby placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology with the Name Numbers specified:

(a) *humanus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Priapus humanus* (Name No. 990);

(b) *priapus* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Holothuria priapus* (Name No. 991).

HISTORY OF THE CASE (Z.N.(S.) 1932)

The present case was submitted to the Office of the Commission by Dr. J. van der Land in September 1970. The application was sent to the printer on 26 October 1970 and was published on 29 March 1971 in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 267–268. Public Notice of the possible use of the plenary powers in the present case was given in the same part of the *Bulletin* as well as to the other prescribed serial publications (Constitution Art. 12b; *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **21** : 184). No comment was received.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION

On 28 February 1973 the Members of the Commission were invited to vote under the Three-Month Rule on Voting Paper (73)8 either for or against the proposals set out in *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **27** : 267–268. At the end of the prescribed voting period on 28 May 1973 the state of the voting was as follows:

Affirmative votes—nineteen (19), received in the following order: Eisenmann, Lemche, Mayr, Simpson, Corliss, Vokes, Alvarado, Melville, Willink, Dupuis, Starobogatov, Tortonese, Nye, Binder, Brinck, Ride, Bernardi, Bayer, Heppell.

Negative votes—three (3): Holthuis, Rohdendorf, Sabrosky.

Voting Papers not returned—three (3): Munroe, Erben, Habe.

Commissioner Heppell asked that his vote be counted with the majority, and Commissioner Kraus returned a late affirmative vote.

The following comments were made by Commissioners in returning their votes:

Dr. L. B. Holthuis (5.iii.73): "Dr. van der Land informed me that a strict application of the Rules will not cause an undesirable confusion in the nomenclature of this not very common species".

Mr. D. Heppell (24.v.73): "Please count my vote with the majority. I believe this is one of the rare cases where there is an equal weight of argument for stability and for priority. The proposer is not firmly in favour of one or the other possible outcome and I have no strong views on the case myself".

ORIGINAL REFERENCES

The following are the original references for names placed on Official Lists and Index by the Ruling given in the present Opinion:

caudatus, *Priapulus*, Lamarck. 1816, *Histoire naturelle des animaux sans vertèbres* **3** : 77

humanus, *Priapus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Systema naturae* (ed. 10) **1** : 656

Priapulus Lamarck, 1816, *Histoire naturelle des animaux sans vertèbres* **3** : 77

priapus, *Holothuria* Linnaeus, 1767, *Systema naturae* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 1091

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the votes cast on Voting Paper (73)8 were cast as set out above, that the proposal contained in that Voting Paper has been duly adopted under the plenary powers, and that the decision so taken, being the decision of the International Commission, is truly recorded in the present Opinion No. 1013.

R. V. MELVILLE
Secretary
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
London
9 *October* 1973

ON THE SPECIFIC NAME OF THE HOTTENTOT TEAL. Z.N.(S.) 794

By W. D. L. Ride (*President, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

Ride and Cain (*Ibis* 1954 : 318) recorded that the type specimen of *Anas punctata* Burchell, 1822, is a female Maccoa Duck. They pointed out that under a strict application of the Rules the name *maccoa* Eyton, 1838 for the Maccoa Duck would need to be replaced by the name *punctata* Burchell, 1822, while the name *hottentota* Eyton, 1838 would replace *punctata* Burchell as the name for the Hottentot Teal. Ride, Cain, Meinertzhagen, Hemming and Noakes submitted the case for the attention of the Commission (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 1956, **12** : 35–48) but the application was complex and a number of different opinions were expressed such that the matter was never brought to a vote.

2. Since the name *maccoa* had been in use for the Maccoa Duck and the name *punctata* had been in use for the Hottentot Teal for a considerable period of time, the applicants felt that the transfer of the name from one species to another was to be deplored and could only cause confusion.

3. In order to prevent the transfer of names the applicants considered three possibilities as follows:

(1) By appointing an undoubted specimen of the Hottentot Teal as a "neotype" of the species *Anas punctata* Burchell, 1822.

(2) By suppressing Burchell's original description, (*Trav. S. Afr.* **1** : 283) and validating the first suitable usage of the name *Anas punctata* as applied to the Hottentot Teal.

(3) By suppressing the name *Anas punctata* Burchell and allowing the first available synonym to take its place. This is *Querquedula hottentota* Eyton, 1838. The Hottentot Teal would thus receive a different name, but a transfer and the confusion attendant on it would be avoided.

4. Since the type specimen of Burchell's species existed, the applicants did not consider requesting the Commission to appoint a neotype. Further, the applicants considered that stability would best be served by retaining for both species the names by which they are at present known. This meant that the somewhat simpler third alternative was rejected in favour of the second.

5. The application was complicated by a number of secondary considerations which were introduced in order to establish the validity, or otherwise, of all the names involved in the case. There were a considerable number of these.

6. Comments received by the Secretary fall into a number of discrete categories, summarised as follows:

(1) Agreement with published proposals (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **12** : 45–48): Dr. J. B. Taylor (Port Elizabeth, S. Africa); Dr. V. G. H. van Someren (Ngong, Kenya) (provided that Burchell's type of *Anas punctata* and the description of the Maccoa duck really agree).

(2) Partial support:

Dr. Dean Amadon (American Museum Natural History, New York) wishes at least to see the name *punctata* preserved for the Hottentot Teal).

(3) Opposed to the published proposals:
South African Ornithological Society's List Committee (per P. A. Clancey, Hon. Secretary). "It is felt that the proposals are likely to cause as much, if not more confusion than strict application of the Rules". (Later Mr. Clancey wrote in his own name that he thought that the name *hottentota* should be accepted for the Hottentot Teal and probably not more than twelve systematists in the whole of Africa would be affected by the change. In a recent letter (21.v.73) Mr. Clancey writes: "My view is to suppress *punctata* Burchell under your plenary powers, and declare *A. hottentota* as the correct name of the Hottentot Teal and *Oxyura maccoa* as that of the Maccoa Duck".

Professor S. Dillon Ripley (Yale University) opposes on the grounds that the proposals are too cumbersome and involve the setting aside of a type-specimen, which ought to be inviolate, as "representing the very touchstone, the essential proof of what is being described". The proposals carry the doctrine of "nomina conservanda" too far and in any case the junior synonym is well known.

Dr. Nagamichi Kuroda (Tokyo) supports Professor Ripley's view, having received a copy of his letter.

(4) Qualified support (i.e. to accept the original of Smith, 1845 *Ill. Zool. S. Africa* pl. 105 as neotype of *Anas punctata*):
Dr. Henning Lemche (Copenhagen) supports on the grounds that the proposals are too complex and that the action he favours was adopted in the case of *Papilio plexippus* (North American Monarch Butterfly) where the Linnean type was found not to agree with current use of the name (see Opinion 282).

7. Following discussions with Ride, the Secretary wrote to the South Africa Museum and Durban Museum and Art Gallery asking if a neotype could be found in those collections. The Directors of the Institutions, Dr. Barry (per J. M. Winterbottom) and Dr. P. A. Clancey advised that no suitable specimen is available.

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested to:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the specific name *punctata* Burchell, 1822, as published in the binomen *Anas punctata* (*Trav. S. Afr.* **1** : 243) for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *hottentota* Eyton, 1838, as published in the binomen *Querquedula hottentota* (*Mon. Anatidae:* 129);

(b) *maccoa* Eyton, 1838, as published in the binomen *Erismatura maccoa* (*Mon. Anatidae:* 169);

(3) to place the specific name *punctata* Burchell, 1822, as published in the binomen *Anas punctata*, and suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology.

ACANTHOMYS LEUCOPUS GRAY, 1867 (MAMMALIA): PROPOSED VALIDATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1724

By W. D. L. Ride (*President, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature*)

I have recently looked out the correspondence on the case of *Acanthomys leucopus* raised by Calaby, Horner and Taylor in 1966 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **22** : 330–331). This matter has been delayed for much too long and I have now re-examined it in the light of the amendments to Article 59, made at Monaco (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **29** : 180) in 1972, in the hope that these will clarify the matters over which Dr. E. Mayr and I have been in disagreement. His view that there was no need for action by the Commission has resulted in the matter not being brought to a vote to date.

I am of the opinion that the position is now clarified and should go forward to the Commission without delay. It is as follows:

1. *Acanthomys leucopus* Gray, 1867 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1867** : 598) was rejected by Alston (1877) *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1877** : 124 footnote, on grounds of its secondary homonymy with *Mus leucopus* Rafinesque, 1818, thus: "This *A. leucopus*, [Gray] . . . clearly belongs to true *Mus* and not to *Acanthomys* Lesson (= *Acomys*, Geoffr.). It will therefore require to be renamed, Gray's specific title being preoccupied by the common North American Mouse, *Mus leucopus*, Rafinesque (*Hesperomys leucopus* auctt.)."

2. In 1879, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*: 646, Alston proposed the replacement name *M. terraereginae* for the species formerly known by the junior secondary homonym *A. leucopus* Gray, 1867.

3. In accordance with Article 59(b)(i) of the *Code*, the secondary homonym so rejected cannot be restored unless the use of the replacement name is contrary to existing usage. The use of *M. terraereginae* Alston, 1879 is contrary to existing usage.

4. From 1879 to 1920 *M. terraereginae* Alston had a period of acceptance but Thomas (1920) *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (9) **6** : 424 footnote, restored *leucopus* to use on the grounds that although "rightly renamed" by Alston, "Gray's name should apparently be reinstated" because the species involved were no longer considered congeneric.

5. Accordingly, during the last fifty years, *M. terraereginae* has not been applied to any species of Australian rat while, during that period, *leucopus* has been used constantly (whether for the right or wrong reason) in all major works. This is demonstrated by reference to the succession of "standard works" on Australian mammals issued since 1926, and by reference to the three principal scientific revisionary works, which embrace Australian *Rattus*, published during the same period.

Le Souef, A. S. & Burrell, H. 1926. *The wild animals of Australasia.* London, George G. Harrap, p. 125.

TROUGHTON, E. LE G. 1941. *Furred animals of Australia.* Sydney, Angus & Robertson, p. 285 (with subsequent editions to 1967).

RIDE, W. D. L. 1970. *A guide to the native mammals of Australia.* With drawings by Ella Fry. Melbourne, Oxford University Press, p. 138.

IREDALE, T. & TROUGHTON, E. LE G. 1934. Checklist of the mammals recorded from Australia. *Mem. Aust. Mus.* **6** : 1–122.

TATE, G. H. H. 1951. The rodents of Australia and New Guinea. *Bull. Am. Mus. nat. Hist.* **97** : 183–430.

TAYLOR, J. M. & HORNER, E. B. 1973. Systematics of native Australian *Rattus* (Rodentia, Muridae). *Bull. Am. nat. Hist.* **150** : 1–130.

6. The case should now be referred to the Commission for a vote to suppress, by use of the plenary powers, the name *M. terraereginae* Alston, 1879, and also to designate *A. leucopus* Gray, 1867, to be the valid name of the species as being that name which will, in its judgement, best serve stability and uniformity of nomenclature (Article 59(b)(i)).

7. This application is supported by J. Mary Taylor and B. Elizabeth Horner. Professor Horner writes (27.v.1973): "As additions to the listings cited by Calaby, Horner, and Taylor, in 1966, and by Ride, in his application of 1973, of works published within the last fifty years that use the specific name *leucopus* for the Australian rat, I offer the following:

TATE, G. H. H. 1953. Notes on the mammals of Cape York Peninsula. *In:* Brass, L. J., Results of the Archbold Expeditions. No. 68. Summary of the 1948 Cape York (Australia) Expedition. *Bull. Am. Nat. Hist.* **102** : 199–203.

MISONNE, X. 1969. African and Indo-Australian Muridae. Evolutionary trends. *Annls Mus. r. Afr. cent.* (*Zool.*) **172** : 1–219."

ESCHARA SPONGITES PALLAS, 1766 (BRYOZOA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS. Z.N.(S.) 1826

By the late H. Dighton Thomas and Anna B. Hastings (28 *Kew Gardens Road, Richmond, Surrey; formerly of the British Museum (Natural History), London*

(The following is the text of a revised application by the above authors which was first published in 1967 *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **24** : 316–318. It is reproduced here for the benefit of Members of the Commission and interested zoologists who may not have access to that earlier publication. R.V.M.)

1. The name *Stylopoma* was introduced by Levinsen in 1909 in the explanation of Plate XVIII and in the legend to that plate. In the former the two species assigned to *Stylopoma* are referred to as *Schizoporella* (*Stylopoma*) *longirostris* Hincks and *Schizoporella* (*St.*) *spongites* (Pallas), whereas in the latter they are given as *Stylopoma longirostris* Hincks and *St. spongites* Pall., respectively. Whether Levinsen intended the name as a subgenus of *Schizoporella* Hincks by his use of parentheses in the explanation of Plate XVIII is not clear, as he used parentheses apparently with an entirely different meaning in other parts of the work, e.g., *Electra* (*Heterooecium*) *amplectens* Hincks on p. 147 and in the explanation of Plate IX, and *Catenaria* (*Vittaticella*) *elegans* (Busk), *Catenaria* (*Vittat.*) *fusca* (MacGilliv.) and *Catenaria* (*Vittat.*) *cornuta* (Busk) in the explanation of Plate XIII—in these instances it is probable that the name in parentheses indicates that it is a synonym. This, however, could not have been Levinsen's intention with regard to *Stylopoma* and *Schizoporella*. In the legend to Plate XVIII the name is given full generic rank.

2. The type-species of *Stylopoma*, chosen from the two originally included species by Canu and Bassler (1920, p. 359), is *Eschara spongites* Pallas, 1766, p. 45.

3. Pallas (p. 46) gave the localities from which the species came as "Mare Mediterraneum & Americanum".

4. Although Harmer (1930, p. 79) has pointed out that Pallas included several species in *Eschara spongites*, Pallas gave a good description of a Mediterranean specimen in the "Museo Serenissimi Principis Auriaci" and commented that the specimen figured by Gualtieri (1742, figure after Title of Pt. iv) was very similar to it in its character. Pallas's remarks (p. 47) on the American specimens indicate that they belonged to other species (cf Harmer, 1930, p. 79—"The American specimens included probably belonged to other species").

5. In the hundred years following Pallas, several authors used his specific name *spongites*, either combined with *Eschara*, *Cellepora* or *Millepora*, for Mediterranean material (see Jelly, 1889, p. 234).

6. Smitt (1872, p. 42, pl. 8, figs. 161–163) used the name *spongites*, as *Hippothoa spongites*, for a species from Florida.

7. Waters (1909, p. 144), treating his own species *Lepralia errata* (1878, p. 11), *L. errata*, stadium *Hemeschara* (1879, p. 39, pl. 10, fig. 5), from the Bay of Naples, as a variety of *Schizoporella unicornis* (Johnston), noted that it

"is what Pallas described as *Eschara spongites*" and that it "is not the *S. spongites* of Smitt, Hincks and Thornely". [Harmer, (1957, pp. 1035, 1034) referred the Hincks and Thornely material to *Stylopoma parviporosum* (Canu and Bassler) and *S. duboisii* (Audouin), respectively.]

8. Later in the same year (1909, p. 324) Levinsen re-described Smitt's species and introduced the name *Stylopoma* (see paragraph 1, above). Although he referred to the species as *Schizoporella spongites* (Pallas) Smitt, he did not restrict *spongites* to the American material, but included a specimen from Aor, Malacca, Burma, (p. 325) and one from Java (pl. XVIII, fig. 4d).

9. By 1918, Waters (p. 17) recognized that *Eschara spongites* Pallas involved three species, namely ,(a) *Schizoporella unicornis* forma *errata* (Waters) [= *Lepralia errata* Waters, an erect form], (b) *S. sanguinea* Norman, another Mediterranean but encrusting species, and (c) the American *S. spongites* of Smitt and Levinsen. He suggested that, as "the first two species are well known under other names" [i.e., later names], *spongites* should be applied to the American species. However, he made no designation of a type-specimen.

10. Osburn (1914, p. 207), Canu and Bassler (1920, p. 359; 1930, p. 40), and Hastings (1930, p. 721) used *spongites* for the American species.

11. Pallas not only included Gualtieri's figure of *Porus Anguinus* . . . in his synonymy of *Eschara spongites*, but he also commented on the *specimen* in his remarks (see paragraph 4, above). Thus, in accordance with Article 74b of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, Harmer's choice (1930, p. 80) of Gualtieri's figure as type of the species appears to be valid—Harmer wrote, "Pallas' citation of Gualtieri makes it possible, however, to retain his name in the sense usually accepted; and Gualtieri's figure is thus to be regarded as the type of *Eschara spongites*". The later statement of Hastings (1932, p. 420) that "The genotype of *Stylopoma* is the W. Indian species figured by Levinsen" is incorrect.

12. The name *Stylopoma spongites* (Pallas) is thus restricted to the Mediterranean form, and is not available for the American species.

13. Hastings (1932, p. 420), Marcus (1937, p. 91; 1955, p. 296) and Osburn (1940, p. 424; 1947, p. 29; 1952, p. 336), accepted Harmer's restriction of the name to the Mediterranean species. Following the suggestion of Canu and Bassler (1923, p. 102), they placed the Recent American species in the synonymy of *Cellepora informata* Lonsdale (1845, p. 505, 2 figs.), using the combination *Stylopoma informata* (Londsale).

14. Cheetham and Sandberg (1964, p. 1030) stated the nomenclatorial problems of both *Stylopoma* and *Eschara spongites*, and gave reasons (p. 1031) for rejecting the synonymy of the Recent American species with *Cellepora informata.*

15. It appears from the foregoing that the choice by Harmer (1930) of a Mediterranean lectotype for *Eschara spongites* Pallas was strictly lawful, but invalidates current usages as follows:

i. of the genus *Stylopoma* Levinsen for a distinctive group of species.

ii. of the name *Stylopoma spongites* (Pallas) for a well-known American (warm Atlantic) species.

iii. of the name *Schizoporella errata* (Waters) for a common Mediterranean

and ship-fouling species.

16. By rejecting Harmer's selection and choosing a specimen of the American species as neotype of *Eschara spongites* Pallas, these usages would all remain undisturbed.

17. Moreover, as the Mediterranean species is also known from the American coast (certain records of *Schizoporella unicornis* being based on *S. errata*), this course would avoid the transference of the name *spongites* from one American species to another.

18. We, therefore, ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of a type-specimen for *Eschara spongites* Pallas 1766, made prior to the Ruling now requested, and having done so, to designate:

(a) Levinsen's dry specimen from St. Jean (St. John) Bay, W. Indies, 10 fath., in Universitetets Museum, Copenhagen, redescribed by Hastings (in press), as neotype of *Eschara spongites* Pallas;

(2) to place the generic name *Stylopoma* Levinsen, 1909, (gender : neuter), type-species, chosen by Canu and Bassler, 1920, p. 45, *Eschara spongites* Pallas, 1766, on to the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology.

(3) to place the following specific names on to the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *spongites* Pallas, 1766, as published in the binomen *Eschara spongites* (type-species of *Stylopoma* Levinsen, 1909);

(b) *errata* Waters, 1878, as published in the binomen *Lepralia errata;*

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Dr. Lemche's Comments:

Following circulation of the foregoing paper, Dr. Lemche drew attention to the following points; the introduction of the unofficial term "paraneotype"; the lack of precise details of the proposed neotype—these having been given in Hastings* (1968) referred to in the application as "in press"; and the lack of any accompanying description or figure—Levinsen's having been considered to be good and sufficient.

As a result of correspondence between Dr. Lemche, Dr. Hastings and the Commission's office, this revised application now includes a reproduction of Levinsen's description of the proposed neotype and photographs of it (plate 1) kindly provided by Dr. Lemche and Mrs. Bille-Hansen.

Paragraph 18(1)(b) of the original application is withdrawn, but in all other respects the case stands as there presented, with the supplementary material now provided.

Description of Proposed Neotype of *ESCHARA SPONGITES* Pallas 1766 Reproduced from Levinsen, 1909 : 324

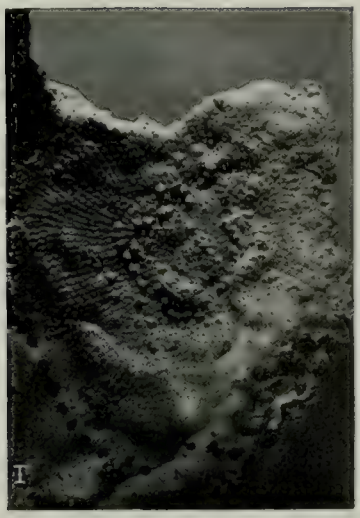
Levinsen's "lyre-shaped" mandibles are those called "spatulate" in the explanation of plate 1. He did not mention the falciform avicularia.

"*SCHIZOPORELLA SPONGITES (PALLAS) SMITT. HIPPOTHOA SPONGITES* SMITT, KGL. SVENSKA VETENSK. AKAD. HANDL. 11 B., No. 4, 1873, p. 42, Pl. VIII, figs. 161–163. (Pl. XVIII, figs. 4a–d).

The zoœcia are rectangular, weakly arched, with numerous, scattered, fairly large pores, between which there are larger or smaller tubercles. Frequently there is a tubercle-shaped projection proximally to the aperture. The anter of the aperture is broad, almost semicircular or semielliptical with lateral margins converging somewhat proximally, and its poster is on each side provided with a long, low hinge-tooth. The narrow sinus, somewhat contracted at its origin, is rounded at the end, and at its beginning there is as a rule a small, conical projection on each side, which is directed inwards. The operculum, the accessory part of which gradually becomes very narrow from the broad distal part, ends in a less strongly chitinized, disc-like part, which fits into the bottom of the sinus. Distally to this the accessory part is on each side provided with a longitudinal thickening. Each distal wall is provided within its basal margin with ca. 10 and each lateral wall in its distal half with ca. 5 uniporous rosette-plates.

The oœcia are of enormous size, equalling the smaller zoœcia in length with at the same time a breadth up to one and a half times that of the zoœcia. They are almost spherical and their very thick wall is mainly composed of a tuberculated net-work of ribs, with numerous scattered pores at the bottom of the meshes. They quite cover the distal half of the zoœcium to which they belong

* Hastings, A. B. 1968. Some type and other specimens involved in the problem of *Stylopoma* Levinsen (Polyzoa). *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist.* (*Zool.*), **16**: 353–364.



1

2

4

3

(as well as the proximal half of the distal zoœcium), and this is only seen on removal of the frontal wall of the oœcium. Such an oœcium must therefore during its formation send down a part on each side outide the respective avicularium, and these two parts meet proximally to the zoœcial aperture. The semicircular oœcial opening which cannot be seen from the frontal surface, is partially closed by two finger-shaped prolongations almost meeting at the tips, which spring from the two corners of the opening. There can here be no doubt that the eggs must pass directly from the zoœcial aperture into the oœcium (see page 67).

The avicularia appear in two different forms, the one of which has an elongated triangular, the other a lyre-shaped mandible. The former, which are of somewhat small size, appear on the single zoœcia to a number of 1–5 and usually on each side of the aperture, with the mandible directed obliquely outwards and distally. On the others the mandible may point in different directions. The avicularia with lyre-shaped mandible, which occur in much smaller numbers, are considerably larger, but vary however a good deal in size. In the basal part of the colony, where they are equal in size to the zoœcia, they always take the place of the zoœcia.

The species occurs as incrusting colonies, which have superficial budding. West Indies, St. Thomas and St. John, 15–20 fathoms".

Plate 1

Eschara spongites Pallas, 1766 proposed neotype

Fig. 1. Whole colony, showing the regular series of zooids of the primary layer: a zone of ovicells and centrally, the beginning of the disorientated growth of zooids.

Fig. 2. Part of the primary layer showing: *a.* spatulate avicularium directed distally as one of the paired zooids at the start of a new series. *b.* another spatulate avicularium directed distally. *c.* oblique spatulate avicularium. Avicularia b and c are not at the start of new series. The statement of Hastings (1968 : 362) is thus not always true.

Fig. 3. Another part of the primary layer showing: *a.* proximally directed spatulate avicularium at the start of a new series of zooids. *f.* falciform avicularium almost covering two zooids. *o.* orifice of ovicell.

Fig. 4. Outline of operculum after Levinsen.

Scale: Figs. 1–3. The line drawn on each photograph represents 1 mm.
Fig. 4. The line drawn represents 0.1 mm. (10^{-1} mm.)

THE TYPE-SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PSEUDANISAKIS* LAYMAN & BOROVKOVA, 1926 (NEMATODA). Z.N.(S.) 2020

By D. I. Gibson (*British Museum (Natural History) London SW7*)

Layman & Borovkova (1926) erected *Pseudanisakis* as a sub-genus of *Anisakis* Dujardin, 1845, for some adult nematodes from *Raja radiata* whose denticular apparatus formed a complete ring around the mouth. Layman & Borovkova (1926) believed these specimens to be identical with those described by Rudolphi (1819) as *Ascaris rotundata*. *Pseudanisakis* was raised to the generic level by Mosgovoi (1950). Yamaguti (1941) also erected a genus *Pseudanisakis* (*nec* Layman & Borovkova, 1926) to hold a new species of nematode from a ray; but as this is a junior homonym of *Pseudanisakis* Layman & Borovkova, 1926, it has been re-named by Mosgovoi (1950). Wülker (1930) erected the genus *Anacanthocheilus* within which he placed some nematodes from *Raja oxyrhynchus* which he considered to be identical with *Ascaris rotundata* of Rudolphi (1819). Punt (1941) used the name *Eustoma rotundatum* (Rud., 1819) for specimens from *Raja clavata* which he considered to be synonymous with specimens from the same host that had been named *Eustoma truncata* by van Beneden (1871).

Hartwich (1957) has examined Rudolphi's (1819) original specimens of *Ascaris rotundata* from *Squalus glaucus* (now *Prionace glauca*), and considers that they are, in fact, specimens of the genus *Acanthocheilus* Molin, 1858. He also concluded that they are identical to *Acanthocheilus bicuspis* (Wedl, 1855) (= *A. quadridentatus* Molin, 1858), which therefore becomes *A. rotundatus* (Rud., 1819) Hartwich, 1957. Hartwich (1957) then revived *Eustoma truncata* van Beneden, 1871, as the next available name for *E. rotundatum* (Rud., 1819) of Punt (1941), and indicates that *Anisakis* (*Pseudanisakis*) *rotundata* (Rud., 1819) of Layman & Borovkova (1926), *Anacanthocheilus rotundatus* (Rud., 1819) of Wülker (1930) and *Pseudanisakis rotundata* (Rud., 1819) of Mosgovoi (1950) are all synonyms of this species. However, Williams & Richards (1968) show that *Eustoma* Piette, 1855, is an available name for a Jurassic prosobranch mollusc, and that *Eustoma* van Beneden, 1871, should therefore be discarded. Similarly, *Eustoma truncata* van Beneden, 1871, is unrecognisable, because the original mention of this name did not include a description and, in agreement with Yamaguti (1961: p. 32), it seems impossible to identify the species or genus from van Beneden's (1871) illustrations. The location of Beneden's types is not known and they are apparently lost. As indicated by Williams & Richards (1968), the next available name for the genus is *Pseudanisakis* Layman & Borovkova, 1926. Nevertheless, the anomalous position of the appellation *Pseudanisakis rotundata* (Rud., 1819), provisionally accepted by Williams & Richards, has been noted recently by Dollfus (1970) and Margolis (1970). It is clear, therefore, that a new name is required for the type-species of this genus.

The new name *P. tricupola* Gibson, 1973, proposed for *Pseudanisakis rotundata* auctorum, *non* (Rud., 1819) is based upon specimens from *Raja*

radiata present in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History). This species has been described in detail by Williams & Richards (1968) and Gibson (1973).

Ascaris rotundata was originally described as a parasite of the sharks *Prionace glauca* and *Galeorhinus galeus* by Rudolphi (1819). Bellingham (1844), however, recorded, without a description, specimens under the same name from *Raja batis* and *Gadus morhua*. This record from *R. batis*, which was almost certainly inaccurate, was repeated by Dujardin (1845), Diesing (1851), von Linstow (1878), Örley (1885) and Stossich (1896) in their major works on helminths. Rays, therefore, became accepted hosts of this species. The picture was further distorted when the first detailed descriptions of "*Ascaris rotundata* Rud." by von Linstow (1880) and Jägerskiöld (1894) were both from rays. Hartwich's (1957) work has shown that *Ascaris rotundata* in its original sense is in fact a species of *Acanthocheilus*, whereas in its recent sense it had become *Pseudanisakis*. Layman & Borovkova (1926) had therefore misidentified the type-species of *Pseudanisakis*. *Pseudanisakis* cannot be considered a synonym of *Acanthocheilus*, because there are distinct morphological differences between the two genera. *Pseudanisakis spp.* appear to be primarily parasites of rays, whereas *Acanthocheilus spp.* are parasites of sharks and dogfishes.

The Commission is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for *Pseudanisakis* Layman & Borovkova, 1926, and having done so to designate *Pseudanisakis tricupola* Gibson, 1973, as type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the generic name *Pseudanisakis* L. & B., 1926 (gender: feminine) type-species, by designation under the plenary powers, *P. tricupola*, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *tricupola* Gibson, 1973, as published in the binomen *Pseudanisakis tricupola* (type-species of *Pseudanisakis* Layman & Borovkova, 1926) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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AMM. DEFOSSUS SIMPSON, 1843 (AMMONOIDEA, JURASSIC), AN APPLICATION TO DESIGNATE AS LECTOTYPE A SPECIMEN OTHER THAN THAT WRONGLY IDENTIFIED AS THE HOLOTYPE Z.N.(S.) 2039

By T. A. Getty (*Portsmouth City Museum, Portsmouth, England*)

1. *Amm. defossus* was proposed by Simpson (1843, p. 15) for an evolute ammonite, 1¾ in. (44.5 mm) diameter, with a quadrate aperture and straight ribs, projected on the venter, without keel or furrows. The original description was repeated by Simpson (1855, p. 48; 1884, p. 78), with some additional details, and he was at pains to emphasise that the species should not be confused with *Amm. maculatus* Young and Bird, 1822 (Simpson, 1843, 1855), *Amm. arcigerens* Phillips, 1829 (Simpson, 1843, 1855, 1884), *Amm. figulinus* Simpson, 1855 (Simpson, 1855, 1884) or with *Amm. capricornus* Schlotheim, 1820 (Simpson 1884). These are all species now placed in the genera *Aegoceras* Waagen, 1869 (type species by subsequent designations: *Amm. capricornus* Schlotheim, 1820—Haug, 1900, p. 82) and *Oistoceras* Buckman, 1911 (type species by original designation: *Amm. figulinus* Simpson, 1855).

Its stratigraphical horizon was said to be:

(a) Marlstone (Simpson, 1843)

(b) M[iddle] L[ias] (Simpson, 1855)

(c) L[ower] L[ias] *d*, R[obin] H[ood's] B[ay] (Simpson, 1884).

These are not conflicting statements, but all refer to the sandy beds (Staithes Beds, Young and Bird, 1822, 1828), which span the Carixian-Domerian boundary in Robin Hood's Bay, Yorkshire (Buckman *in* Fox-Strangways and Barrow, 1915).

2. Since Simpson (1843–1884) stated explicitly that his species was based on Beans' MSS, he must have seen the specimens of *Amm. defossus* in the Bean Collection, which passed to the Leckenby Collection and are now in the Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge (B11945–6 on the same block. They are referred to in a MS note in the British Museum copy of Simpson, 1843). Of these, B11945 (figured by Donovan and Forsey, in press, pl. 3, fig. la, b) is marked with an "X" and Leckenby has written on the block, "Specimen marked "X" is Bean's type. Mr. B. first named and distinguished this species—the other must be the same". It is 41 mm. diam. and preserved in a ferruginous sandstone. The whorl-section is round between the ribs and square on them, but the aperture is crushed. The ribs are straight, passing over the venter without projection, there is no keel. This specimen is a member of *Aegoceras* Waagen. The other specimen (B11946; figured by Donovan and Forsey, pl. 3, fig. 2) is 40 mm. diam. and also preserved in a sandy matrix. It has a distinctly quadrate aperture, the ribs are projected on the venter, a character diagnostic of *Oistoceras* Buckman, and it is without keel or furrows. This specimen matches Simpson's original (1843) description most nearly and both are from the horizon stated by Simpson (1843–1884). They are here regarded as syntypes of *Amm. defossus* Simpson, together with the next.

3. Buckman (1913, pl. 76) overlooked Bean's specimens and figured the single specimen identified as *Amm. defossus* in Simpson's (unpublished) "Catalogue of the Contents of Whitby Museum" (No. 103) as the "holotype". This specimen, 40 mm. diam., is preserved in brown calcite, unlike anything known from the Staithes Beds. The outer whorl is quadrate and the ribs are projected on the venter, but the inner whorls are distantly ribbed and the nucleus is smooth. Moreover, there is a low, but distinct, keel connecting the ventral chevrons. This specimen cannot be the holotype of the original description, but is regarded as a syntype, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary.

4. When figuring the "holotype", Buckman (1913, p. 76b) cited *Amm. althii* Herbich (1878, pl. XX E, fig. 1) as a comparable species. From the figure of Herbich's type (Vadasz, 1908, p. 371, pl. 9. fig. 6–7) it is clear that it is a member of *Euagassiceras* Spath (1924, p. 208; type species by original designation: *Amm. sauzeanus* d'Orbigny, 1844, p. 304, pl. 95, fig. 4–5). Arkell (1956, p. 185) was in error when he identified *Amm. althii* as a member of *Gagaticeras* Buckman, 1913 (Getty, 1973:12).

Similarly, comparison of the alleged holotype of *Amm. defossus* with the holotype of *Amm. transformatus* Simpson, 1844 (Buckman, 1913, pl. 75), placed by Simpson (1855, 1884) in the section: "Keel between two furrows—(a) Furrows weak", shows an almost identical ventral aspect. Buckman (1913) considered *Amm. transformatus* to be an *Agassiceras* Hyatt, 1875, now interpreted as *Euagassiceras* (Spath, 1924, p. 208; Donovan, 1952, p. 742; Guèrin-Franiatte, 1966, p. 363).

The resemblances between *Amm. transformatus* Simpson, *Amm. althii* Herbich, *Amm. sauzeanus* d'Orbigny and Buckman's "holotype" of *Amm. defossus* are so close that there can be no doubt that they are congeneric (Spath, 1919, p. 170; 1925, p. 362; 1936, p. 452; 1938. p, 162; Donovan, 1952, p. 743; Donovan and Forsey, in press). Buckman (1913, p. *vi*) had noted the "remarkable" similarity to *Agassiceras* (now *Euagassiceras*), but dismissed it as superficial and due to "cyclical homoeomorphy".

It is apparent that Simpson (1843) based the description and stratigraphical horizon of *Amm. defossus* on Bean's specimens and later misidentified a quite different species from a different horizon as the same form. Another known case where Simpson misidentified his own species is that of *Amm. multanfractus* Simpson, 1855. One of the examples listed in Simpson's "Catalogue" is a specimen of *Amm. gagateus* Young and Bird, 1828 (Howarth, 1962, p. 102, pl. 14, fig. 7).

5. The difficulty arises in this case that Buckman (1913, p. *vi*) established the genus *Defossiceras*, with *Amm. defossus* Simpson, 1843, as the type species by original designation. If the nominal type species is interpreted by the alleged holotype, authors who believe that it is congeneric with *Amm. sauzeanus* d'Orbigny must use the genus *Defossiceras* Buckman, which has priority over the better known name *Euagassiceras* Spath. This difficulty was avoided by Arkell (*in* Moore, 1957, p. L239) who accorded separate generic status to both. It is now considered, however, that the differences between *Amm. defossus* sensu Buckman (1913) and *Amm. sauzeanus* d'Orbigny (1844) are, at most,

of only specific rank, as noted in (4) above.

From the time of its proposal, the name *Euagassiceras* has been in constant use in the literature of all countries and the type species is the index of one of the subzones of the standard scheme for the Sinemurian Stage (Dean, Donovan and Howarth, 1961). On the other hand, *Defossiceras* has remained virtually unused. Buckman, (1913, p. *vii*) discussed its supposed systematic position in the light of Simpson's stratigraphic information and placed it in the family Amaltheidae, but it was not mentioned by Howarth (1958) and most references explicitly refute this relationship (see (3) above). The only other citations of *Defossiceras* are by Behmel and Geyer (1966, pl. 17, pl. 1, fig. 7), who employed the name for a species belonging to *Acanthopleuroceras* Hyatt, 1900, and by Guérin-Franiatte (1966, p. 355), who mistakenly considered it to be a synonym of *Gagaticeras* Buckman. It is clearly undesirable that a name so little used, and about which there is so much confusion, should have priority over a well-established and unequivocally interpreted name, with consequent disturbance of the nomenclature.

6. It is accepted by the Secretariat of the Commission in the spirit of Recommendation 74A that subsequent citation of a specimen as the "holotype" of a species is to be treated as designation of the lectotype (Mrs. M. Doyle, *in litt.* pro Mr. R. V. Melville, 1973), so that it is necessary to exercise the plenary powers to alter the status of the so-called "holotype" (*recte* lectotype) of *Amm. defossus*.

The difficulty described in 5. above can be overcome and the present conflicting evidence of the stratigraphy (Simpson, 1843–1884) and morphology of the type specimen can be resolved, if one of Bean's specimens described in 2. above is selected as the lectotype.

7. The effect of the proposal made in 8. below would be to make *Defossiceras* Buckman, 1913, a junior subjective synonym of *Oistoceras* Buckman, 1911, in accordance with the interpretation by Blake (*in* Tate and Blake, 1876, p. 282, pl. 8, fig. 9), who figured as *Aegoceras defossum* a specimen subsequently identified as *Oistoceras* (Spath, 1938, p. 162). *Defossiceras* would thereby cease to compete for priority with *Euagassiceras* Spath, 1924, which may be retained for Lower Sinemurian species allied to *Amm. sauzeanus* d'Orbigny, thus stabilizing the nomenclature.

8. It is, therefore, proposed that the International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature should:

(a) use its plenary powers to suppress all previous designation of type-specimens for the nominal species *Amm. defossus* Simpson, 1843, and having done so,

(b) select as lectotype of *Amm. defossus* Simpson, 1843, that one of the three syntypes which most closely fits the original description, i.e. the original of Donovan and Forsey, pl. 3, fig. 2 (Sedgwick Museum B11946).

(c) place the specific name *defossus* Simpson, 1843, as published in the binomen *Ammonites defossus*, and is defined in (b) above, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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APIS ROTUNDATA FABRICIUS, 1793 (INSECTA, HYMENOPTERA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF LECTOTYPE AND DESIGNATION OF NEOTYPE IN ACCORD WITH *MEGACHILE ROTUNDATA* AUCT. Z.N.(S.) 2042

By R. B. Roberts (*Department of Entomology, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon*)

1. The purpose of this application is to request that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature use its plenary power to suppress the lectotype of *Apis rotundata* Fabricius, and authorize designation of a neotype in accord with *Megachile rotundata* auct. nec Fabricius.

2. The nomenclatural details are given below.

The current name of the bee *Megachile rotundata* auct. nec Fabricius is based on a misidentification of more than 150 years standing (Hurd, 1967). As early as 1962, Dr. T. B. Mitchell questioned the identity of *Megachile rotundata* auct. Subsequently, Dr. P. D. Hurd, Jr., examined the collections of Fabricius in Kiel and Copenhagen. Of the four specimens labelled as this species in Kiel, two were found to belong to the genus *Osmia* and two damaged specimens were identified as *Megachile* (*Eutricharaea*). A single specimen was found in Copenhagen which, unlike those in Kiel, agreed with the original description of *Apis rotundata* Fabricius. Dr. Hurd (1967) designated this specimen as lectotype of *Apis rotundata* Fabricius. Dr. Hurd also stated that *Apis rotundata* Fabricius is not the same species as *Megachile rotundata* auct.

3. In Dalla Torre's 1896 catalogue of the world bee fauna, *Apis rotundata* Fabricius was transferred to the genus *Megachile*. *Apis pacifica* Panzer, 1798, is listed as a junior synonym of *Megachile rotundata* (Fabricius) (ibid.). No doubt Dalla Torre based the synonymy of *Apis pacifica* Panzer with *Apis rotundata* Fabricius on the following statement by Panzer (1806): "Prof. Fabricius advised me that the specimens of my *pacifica* sent to him are certainly his *rotundata*". According to Dalla Torre, various combinations of Panzer's *Apis pacifica* occurred in the literature only five times between 1798 and 1896.

4. After Mitchell had questioned the identity of *Megachile rotundata* auct., the late Otto Rebmann discovered the types of *Apis pacifica* Panzer in the Berliner Zoologisches Museum. He designated a lectotype and stated that *Apis pacifica* Panzer is the same species as *Megachile rotundata* auct. nec Fabricius (Rebmann, 1967).

5. The problem could be considered resolved were it not for the extenuating circumstances outlined below. *Megachile rotundata* auct. is a Palaearctic species, ranging from Europe and North Africa to Mongolia. It was introduced into the United States during or shortly after World War II (Mitchell, 1962). Having spread rapidly from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, it is now found throughout most of North America. In the early 1960's this species was domesticated as a pollinator of alfalfa (Stephen, 1961: Bohart, 1962). Alfalfa, or lucerne, is the most important forage crop in the world.

Producers of alfalfa seed have been able to increase yields approximately tenfold through the use of *Megachile rotundata* auct. Production and sale of these bees has become a big business. The bees have been exported in commercial quantities from the American Northwest to every continent save Antarctica. This insect has become so important that the Entomological Society of America Committee on Common Names of Insects has proposed that the name "alfalfa leafcutting bee" be formally adopted as the common name of "*Megachile rotundata* (Fabricius)" (Wressel, 1972).

6. By now the number of scientific papers, technical and lay bulletins on the husbandry of this species and control of its numerous parasites, predators and diseases must number in the hundreds. Furthermore, the commercial availability of this bee has made it the subject of publications on circadian rhythms and toxicology, as well as diet and host specificity. Thus the name "*Megachile rotundata* (Fabricius)" is firmly established in a large and rapidly growing body of literature.

7. In the five years since publication of Rebmann's paper, I have seen only one publication substituting *Megachile pacifica* (Panzer) for *Megachile rotundata* auct. (Holm and Skou, 1972). The great majority of authors have chosen to ignore the name *Megachile pacifica* (Panzer). If the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature approves the course of action outlined below, then *Megachile pacifica* (Panzer) will become a junior synonym of *Megachile rotundata* (Fabricius).

8. The proposed neotype is consistent with *Megachile rotundata* auct. as described by Dr. T. B. Mitchell (1962, pp. 122–124). The neotype is a female labelled as follows: top label, "Simontornya Hu. occ. leg. Pillich, 12.8.33 C. can."; middle label, "*M. rotundata* F. ♀, det. J. D. Alfken 1935"; bottom label, "NEOTYPE, *Apis rotundata* Fabricus, ♀, R. B. Roberts 1973". The neotype is from the collection of Dr. T. B. Mitchell, who has generously agreed to deposit it in the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen.

9. Considering the long established use of the name "*Megachile rotundata* (Fabricius)" for this important insect, I believe unnecessary confusion would result from substitution of the name *Megachile pacifica* (Panzer). Thus, in the interests of the stability and universality of nomenclature, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all type selections for *Apis rotundata* Fabricius, 1793, made prior to the ruling now asked for and, having done so, to rule that the species is to be interpreted by reference to the neotype specimen designated above;

(2) to place *rotundata* Fabricius, 1795, as published in the binomen *Apis rotundata*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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RENOIDEA BROWN, 1827 (FORAMINIFERA) PROPOSAL FOR SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS Z.N.(S.) 2043

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The generic name *Renoidea* Brown (1827) was introduced in a confused sense and has fallen into disuse since 1844. Galloway (1933) selected *R. glabra* Brown (1827) as the type species but it is synonymous with *Vermiculum subrotunda* Montagu (1803) which in turn is the type species by original designation of the well known genus *Miliolinella* Wiesner (1931). To maintain stability and to prevent confusion the International Commission is asked to discard the name *Renoidea* on the basis of the arguments given below.

2. Brown's introduction of *Renoidea* in 1827 was thoroughly confused. No type was designated. The three species ascribed to it belong to two major groups of Foraminifera: *R. glabra* Brown (1827, p. i, pl. 1, figs. 20, 21) and *R. rotundata* Brown (1827, p. i, pl. 1, figs. 14, 15) both belonging to Suborder Miliolina and *R. marginata* (Montagu, 1803) is included in Suborder Rotaliina. No description of *Renoidea* or its included species is given in Brown (1827). No type specimen has been designated for *R. glabra* and the location of Brown's type series is unknown to British foraminiferal workers (pers. comm., Dr. C. G. Adams).

3. The first description of *Renoidea* and its species is given in Brown's second edition (Brown, 1844); all the descriptions are brief and non-diagnostic. Here *R. glabra* and *R. rotundata* are referred to *Triloculina* and *R. marginata* is referred to *Biloculina*. The polymorphinid *R. oblonga* Brown (1844), a species illustrated in Brown (1827) but not listed in his systematic index, is the only species Brown retained in *Renoidea*.

4. There are few references to *Renoidea* in the literature. Williamson (1858, p. 78) synonymised *Renoidea* with *Biloculina* and his synonymy is followed by Brady (1884, p. 139). Galloway (1933, p. 123) selected *R. glabra* as the genotype of *Renoidea* and synonymised *Renoidea* with *Triloculina*. Loeblich and Tappan (1964, p. C466) have endorsed this opinion. *Renoidea* is also listed in Sherborn (1893) and Ellis and Messina (1940). *Renoidea* has not been employed as a useful generic category since *R. oblonga* was assigned to it well over a century ago.

5. It is unfortunate that Galloway designated *R. glabra* as the type of *Renoidea*. *R. glabra* Brown (1827) is a junior synonym of *Vermiculum subrotunda* Montagu (1803, type figure in Walker and Boys, 1784, fig. 4) and illustrated by near identical, perhaps copied figures of the latter species. It is even possible that Brown confused *R. glabra* with *R. rotundata* (? = *subrotunda*) in his plates.

The synonymy of *R. glabra* with *V. subrotunda* leads to considerable complication as *V. subrotunda* is the genotype of *Miliolinella* Wiesner (1931) and it therefore could be argued that *Renoidea* is the senior synonym of *Miliolinella*. This would be unfortunate as *Miliolinella* has been firmly entrenched in the

literature for 42 years. During these years it has been used extensively as indicated by the number of species originally assigned to it, including *Miliolinella antarctica* Kennett, 1967; *M. californica* Rhumbler, 1936; *M. chaoyii* Huang, 1970; *M. chui* Huang, 1970; *M. chukchiensis* Loeblich and Tappan, 1953; *M. iongchunae* Huang, 1970; *M. laysanensis* Rhumbler, 1936; *M. loeblichi* Bermúdez and Seiglie, 1963; *M. microstoma* Warren, 1957; *M. parva* Mangin, 1960; *M. robusta* Cushman and Todd, 1948; *M. temeii* Huang, 1970; *M. vellai* Srinivasan, 1966; *M. vigilax* Vella, 1957; *M. warreni* Anderson, 1961; and *M. wiesneriana* Rhumbler, 1936. *Miliolinella* is also the type-genus of the Subfamily Miliolinellinae Vella (1957) which cannot by changed in name or definition if *Miliolinella* were rejected as a junior synonym in favour of *Renoidea* (Article 40). Accordingly, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Renoidea* Brown, 1827 for the purposes of the Law of Priority, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Renoidea* Brown, 1827, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology.

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ERIOPHYES SIEBOLD, 1851 AND *PHYTOPTUS* DUJARDIN, 1851 (ACARINA, ERIOPHYOIDEA): PROPOSAL FOR DESIGNATION, UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS, OF TYPE-SPECIES IN HARMONY WITH CURRENT USE Z.N.(S.) 2044

By V. G. Shevtchenko (*Vice-President of the Acarology Section, All-Union Entomological Society, U.S.S.R.*)

In 1971, R. A. Newkirk and H. H. Keifer published an article (Eriophyid Studies C-5, Agric. Res. Serv., U.S. Dept. Agriculture) containing essential changes in the nomenclature of eriophyid mites. Their paper was discussed by Soviet eriophyiodlogists during the Second All-Union Symposium on Tetrapodili held in Leningrad in 1972, and I have been asked by my colleagues to submit this application which has their whole-hearted support.

The following genera are discussed in Newkirk and Keifer's paper:

(a) *Aceria* Keifer, 1944. Type-species by original designation *Eriophyes tulipae* Keifer, 1938.

(b) *Eriophyes* Siebold, 1851. Originally this genus was described without included nominal species. Keifer (1938) designated the species *Phytoptus vitis* Pagenstecher, 1857 as the type-species of this genus (*Bull. Calif. Dep. Agric.* 27(3) : 301) and this action was subsequently accepted by all acarologists. However Newkirk and Keifer (1971) discovered that the first nominal species referred to *Eriophyes* was *Eriophyes labiatiflorae* F. Thomas, 1872 described on the basis of Bremi-Wolff's specimens of dried plant parts of *Origanum vulgare* L. damaged by this mite. Consequently, *labiatiflorae* is the type-species by subsequent monotypy. (Code, Article 69(a)(ii)(2)).

(c) *Phytoptus* Dujardin, 1851. Originally this was described without included nominal species. Keifer (1938 : 301) designated *Phytoptus avellanae* Nalepa, 1889 (p. 126) as the type-species of this genus and this was accepted by all acarologists. However, Newkirk and Keifer, (1971) discovered that Pagenstecher, 1857 had referred four binominals to *Phytoptus* and therefore designated one of these, *Phytoptus tiliae*, as the type-species of this genus in accordance with Article 69(a)(ii)(3).

(d) *Phytocoptella* Newkirk and Keifer, 1971. The type-species of this genus by original designation is *Phytoptus corniseminus* Keifer, 1939 : 144.

(e) *Colomerus* Newkirk and Keifer, 1971. The type-species of this genus by original designation is *Eriophyes gardeniella* Keifer, 1964 : 9–10.

The actions of Newkirk and Keifer (1971) are in complete formal agreement with the provisions of the Code. However, as a result of their findings, *Aceria* is a synonym of *Eriophyes; Phytoptus vitis* Pagenstecher, previously regarded as type-species of *Eriophyes* is transferred to the new genus *Colomerus* (for which there are no reasons for its establishment, to my mind); the definition of *Phytoptus* becomes the same as that of the recent usage of *Eriophyes* when *Phytoptus vitis* was type-species and the generic concept of *Phytoptus* as based on *Phytoptus avellanae*, is without a name. The new genus name provided by Newkirk and Keifer is *Phytocoptella.*

Taking into consideration that:

i. the changes of the names of the main genera of Eriophyoidea which were made by Newkirk and Keifer (1971) are not in accordance with the principles of stability of nomenclature and would cause the utmost confusion for many years and that:

ii. the genera discussed above include many species of great economic importance, as plant pests, and that a large scientific and applied literature exists on these genera, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous designations of type-species for the genera *Eriophyes* Siebold, 1851 and *Phytoptus* Dujardin, 1851 made prior to the proposed ruling and having done so, to designate *Phytoptus vitis* Pagenstecher, 1857 as type-species of *Eriophyes* Siebold, 1851 and *Phytoptus avellanae* Nalepa, 1899 as type-species of *Phytoptus* Dujardin, 1851;

(2) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology:

a. *Eriophyes* Siebold, 1851 (gender: masculine) (type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Phytoptus vitis* Pagenstecher, 1857)

b. *Phytoptus* Dujardin, 1851 (gender: masculine) (type-species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Phytoptus avellanae* Nalepa, 1889)

(3) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

a. *vitis* Pagenstecher, 1857, as published in the binomen *Phytoptus vitis* (type-species of *Eriophyes* Siebold, 1851);

b. *avellanae* Nalepa, 1889, as published in the binomen *Phytoptus avellanae* (type-species of *Phytoptus* Dujardin, 1851).

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* The date of publication of Siebold's work is not certain. Newkirk and Keifer follow A. C. Oudemans (1937 Oudemans, *Kritisch historisch overzicht der Acarologie Part* 3. Leiden: 1270) who believes that the name *Eriophyes* was published not later than March 1851. I follow A. Nalepa (1898, 1910, 1929) and think it was published in 1850.

REQUEST FOR A RULING ON THE STEM OF FAMILY-GROUP NAMES BASED ON THE TYPE-GENUS *PETROMYZON* LINNAEUS, 1758. Z.N.(S.) 2045

By V. D. Vladykov (*Professor of Biology, University of Ottawa, Canada*)

The object of this application is to determine the correct stem of family-group names based on *Petromyzon* Linnaeus, 1758 the generic name for the Holarctic lampreys.

2. The name *Petromyzon* is not a classical Greek word. Its meaning is, however, apparent enough from its composition: πετρο-rock and μυζω to suck. The Secretary of the Commission very kindly obtained the following advice on the possible ways in which nouns might be formed from such a verb:

(1) πετρομύζων, πετρομυζῶν } Petromyzon with a long o as masculine nominative singular of the present participle of the verb "to suck rocks" treated as a substantive. Stem Petromyzont-.

(2) πετρομυζων Petromyzon with a short o, the neuter of the same adjective, same stem.

(3) πετρομύζων Petromyzon with a long o, an improbable masculine third declension noun from myzo (μυζω) to suck. (The o is long). The genitives of such nouns, can probably, be either -ontos or -onos i.e. the stem can be either -ont or -on-, but -ontos is commoner.

(4) πετρομυζον Petromyzon with a short o, an improbable second declension neuter noun, stem Petromyz-, giving Petromyzidae.

3. Thus the inferences that may best be drawn from treating *Petromyzon* as though it were a classical Greek word clearly favour the stem, for the purposes of zoological nomenclature, as PETROMYZONT-. Moreover, the name has generally been treated as masculine, so the alternative (1) above is the most favoured.

4. Usage does not give a clear cut answer one way or the other. The first five uses of the name are:

Petromyzonides Risso, 1826. *Histoire naturelle des principales Productions de l'Europe Méridionale et particulièrement de celles des environs de Nice et des Alpes Maritimes.* Paris & Strasbourg, page 113.

Petromyzonidae Bonaparte, C.L.J.L. 1832 *Saggio d'una distribuzione metodica degli Animali Vertebrati a sangue freddo.* Roma, page 41.

Petromyzonini Bonaparte, C.L.J.L. 1832 (*Tom. et pag. cit.*).

Petromyzidae Yarrell, W. 1836. *A history of British Fishes.* London, pages 457–468.

Petromyzontidi Bonaparte, C.L.J.L. 1841. *Iconographia della Fauna*

Italica per le quattro classi degli Animali Vertebrati. Roma, page 2.

Among recent North American authors:

1. In "A list of common and scientific names of fishes from the United States and Canada" (3rd edition) American Fisheries Society Special Publication No. 6, 1970, Petromyzontidae was used.

2. Hubbs, C. L. & Potter, I. C., 1971. Distribution, phylogeny and taxonomy *In:* Hardisty, M. W. & Potter, I. C. (Eds.) *The biology of lampreys* Vol. 1. Academic Press, London. Petromyzonidae was used.

The applicant's preference is for PETROMYZONIDAE. However in a recent work: *Lampetra pacifica*, a new nonparasitic species of lamprey (Petromyzontidae) from Oregon and California. *J. Fish. Res. Bd. Canada* **20** (2) : 205–213, 1973 the editor insisted on the spelling Petromyzontidae in the title of the article, but a footnote indicates that the author (V.D.V.) prefers the spelling Petromyzonidae.

5. The Commission is therefore requested to rule whether the stem of family-group names based on the type-genus *Petromyzon* Linnaeus, 1758 is

(a) PETROMYZONT-,

(b) PETROMYZON- or

(c) PETROMYZ-.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEOTYPE FOR *PSEUDOGELOIUS DECORSEI* (I. BOLÍVAR, 1905) (INSECTA; ORTHOPTERA; PYRGOMORPHIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 2046

By D. Keith McE. Kevan (*Department of Entomology and Lyman Entomological Museum and Research Laboratory, Macdonald Campus, McGill University, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Canada*)

Bolívar (1905, *Bol. R. Soc. esp. Hist. nat.* **5** : 286) described, as a member of the genus *Geloius* Saussure, 1899, a species, *decorsei*, based upon two specimens (♂, ♀) from "Madagascar, Ambovombe". As indicated by Kevan, Akbar and Singh (1964, *Trans. Amer. ent. Soc.* **90** : 122) and by others subsequently, the type specimens are lost. Kevan *et al.* (*l.c.*) therefore proposed as a neotype the only other specimen known to have previously been referred to the species. This was a female in the Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt Universität, Berlin, which came from Andranohinaly, not far from Tulear in S.W. Madagascar, but some 400 km. from Ambovombe which lies in the extreme south of the island.

Kevan (1965, *Eos, Madr.* **40** [1964]: 516) again referred to this Berlin neotype.[1] He correctly transferred the species to the related genus *Pseudogeloius* Dirsh, 1963, but mentioned that, in Bolívar's original description, the male cerci are said to be conical and "prolongados adentro en el ápico", and thus less elaborate than in other species of that genus. Because of this, it was suggested that the original male specimen may have been immature. This now seems improbable.

Kevan (1968, *Eos, Madr.* **43** : 582) once more referred to the Berlin neotype. He noted that females of *Pseudogeloius* species are very difficult to distinguish, but, on the basis of morphological similarity and locality, he believed *P. mahafalensis* Descamps and Wintrebert, 1966, to be specifically identical with the Berlin neotype of *Geloius decorsei* (and there would appear to be no good reason to alter this view). *P. mahafalensis* was therefore synonymized with *P. decorsei* (Bolívar). Kevan (*l.c.*) also drew attention to the rather wide separation of the neotype locality from Ambovombe, which is in a region whence *P. mahafalensis* is unknown (species of *Pseudogeloius* have rather limited geographical ranges, a fact which was only established after the designation of the Berlin neotype). At the same time, however, he pointed out an ambiguity in Bolívar's original text: "Madagascar, Ambovombe" *could* mean two different localities in Madagascar, not one, there being precedents for such an interpretation in Bolívar's works. The implication was that, though one of the syntypes of *decorsei* was a male specifically different from the Berlin neotype (i.e., not conspecific with *P. mahafalensis*) and from Ambovombe, the other, the female syntype, could well have been from an unspecified Madagascar locality. Thus the specific identity of the Berlin neotype could, by stretching a point, be rendered compatible with what could be gathered from parts of the original description. Kevan further noted that "all the formalities demanded by the International

[1] By a typographical error at first mention, the sex was incorrectly indicated as male.

Code of Zoological Nomenclature have not yet been completed in respect of the neotype of *Geloius decorsei*, so that it would be technically possible to set aside that neotype in favour of another from a more appropriate locality. Such action, however, would only serve to confuse the issue further and would raise additional problems in synonymy". We are now faced with just such a problem.

Wintrebert (1972, *Annls Mus. r. Afr. cent.* (Zool). **198** : 64) has recently discovered specimens which seem indisputably referable to the same species as Bolívar's male syntype of *decorsei*—which Kevan (1968, *l.c.*) regarded as being from Ambovombe whether or not the female syntype came thence. Wintrebert (*l.c.*) considered the Berlin neotype designation to be invalid and selected a new, male, neotype (and a female "neallotype") from Antarikatarika, not far from Ambovombe, and now in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. The proposed invalidation was based upon three main points: (1) the Berlin neotype is allegedly of the wrong sex (particularly important in view of the difficulty of distinguishing females of different species of *Pseudogeloius*); (2) the locality whence the Berlin neotype came is too remote from the [specified] type locality; and (3) the Berlin neotype does not (it is asserted) conform with the original description of the types.

These arguments are telling, but they do not, of themselves, constitute grounds upon which the 1954 neotype designation may be invalidated. Although it is to be preferred, nothing in the International Code makes it mandatory that a neotype must be of the same, let alone the more readily distinguishable sex as, or that it be more nearly topotypic than practicable with the original type(s)—and there is an element of doubt about exactly whence the female syntype of *decorsei* may have come, besides which the neotype locality was as near as practicable to Ambovombe at the time it was designated. Further, the facts that females of *Pseudogeloius* are all very much alike and that the original description was rather inadequate make it very difficult to claim disagreement with the original description so far as the female is concerned. The 1954 neotype designation may have been an unfortunate one (it involved the only possible specimen known to the authors at the time), but, so far as it went, it did not contravene any rule of procedure. It may, however, be regarded as being technically invalid merely on the grounds that there are some minor irregularities that do not conform with the requirements of the Code. It is indeed rare that such requirements are ever met in establishing a neotype; invalidity on this basis must be very common in entomology!

Whether or not all the provisions of the Code are met, neotype designations, once made, should not lightly be rejected, but it would seem that there are good reasons why this should be done in this case, especially as it has already been indicated that the door remains open for such action (Kevan, 1968, *l.c.*). Although it has been stated that confusion would arise if the Berlin neotype were set aside and another designated in its place, even more confusion could result in the present circumstances if the lost male syntype were ever to be recovered. If there be a choice, the more logical of the two proposed neotypes that should be recognized would be the Paris male, which agrees with Bolívar's description and which is clearly conspecific with his male syntype.

Not least of the difficulties that would result from insisting that the earlier Berlin neotype designation should stand would be that the species to which the more recently proposed Paris neotype belongs would require a new name. This would be quite contrary to the intention of Kevan's (1968, *l.c.*) somewhat circuitous rationale, which was aimed primarily at limiting the current number of names in *Pseudogeloius*. Recognition of the Paris neotype would release *Pseudogeloius mahafalensis* from synonymy, thus obviating the necessity for an additional name. The rejected Berlin neotype would thus be referable to that species, which is well described and comparatively well known, while the name *P. decorsei* would be applicable to the species represented by the Paris neotype, the two species not being identical and apparently not sympatric.

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore requested, in the interests of stabilizing nomenclature, to use its plenary powers to declare as neotype of *Geloius decorsei* I. Bolívar, 1905, *Bol. R. Soc. esp. Hist. nat.* **5** : 286 [= *Pseudogeloius decorsei* (Bolívar)] the male specimen so designated by Wintrebert (1972, *Annls Mus. r. Afr. cent.* (Zool.) **198** : 64) and to set aside as neotype the female designated by Kevan, Akbar and Singh (1964, *Trans. Am. ent. Soc.* **90** : 122), and, having done so, to place the specific name *decorsei* Bolívar, 1905, as published in the binomen *Geloius decorsei*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

SYNALPHEUS NEPTUNUS (DANA, 1852); NEOTYPE. (Z.N.(S.) 2047)

By A. H. Banner and D. M. Banner (*Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, University of Hawaii*)

In our studies on the systematics and distribution of the alpheid shrimps (Crustacea: Malacostraca: Decapoda: Natantia: Alpheidae) we found considerable confusion in the separation of *Synalpheus neptunus* (Dana, 1852) and *Synalpheus theano* De Man, 1911. In our collections, presently under study, we have a series of specimens of these species from Australia and the Philippines, the latter from the Sulu (= Sooloo) Sea, Dana's type location. Comparison of the two species indicated that the criteria previously used in their separation were unreliable, but the armature of the tip of the third maxilliped, a characteristic previously ignored, gave a certain separation between the two species. We were able to examine De Man's holotype for *S. theano*, but were unable to find Dana's type for *S. neptunus*. In fact, since about 1948 we have been searching for the type specimens of Dana. In the *U.S. Exploring Expedition: Crustacea*, he described seventeen new species from the Pacific. Before our designation of a neotype for *Alpheus diadema* Dana in 1953, we wrote to all major museums of the United States where his collections might have been deposited and found that none had records of any of his specimens of alpheids. Drs. Schmitt and Chase at the Smithsonian suggested that the entire collection was probably destroyed by fire, either at the Philadelphia Academy of Science or in the Chicago Museum of Natural History. [Our own early correspondence on this was destroyed by a fire in 1961].

2. We had some indications that possibly the type specimens were extant for *S. neptunus* for H. C. Coutière in 1909 (*Proc. U.S. natn. Mus.* **36**(1659) : 88) made reference to "two typical male examples [of *S. neptunus*] from the Sooloo Sea". We considered whether these specimens were from the actual type series of Dana, or merely, as Coutière stated in translation "typical specimens" from the type location. We discussed this with Dr. Lipke Holthuis of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie of Amsterdam, who agreed that we should ignore Coutière's reference and instead establish a neotype based on our topotypic specimens.

3. Dana only specified as the location "Sooloo Sea at six and a half and nine fathoms; also Feejee Islands". In our collection from the Sulu Sea we had 243 specimens of this species from Jolo and near Zamboanga, as well as specimens from Australia. To clarify permanently the separation of the two species (*S. neptunus* and *S. theano*) we designated one of the specimens from near Zamboanga as a neotype, together with a neoparatypic series; the neotype has been deposited in the Smithsonian Institution (Cat. No. 135645). The manuscript describing the neotype and making the differentiation between the two species under consideration was submitted to *Crustaceana* on 2 December 1970. The page proof was dated 22 February 1972 by E. J. Brill. The description finally appeared in volume 23, part 1, issued in July, 1972.

4. Between the return of the proof and the issuance of the journal, Mrs. Banner was able to visit the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University where she discovered two small fragmentary specimens labelled "*Alpheus neptunus*" and "type" bearing the U.S. Exploring Expedition label as coming from the Sulu Sea and an additional label "U.S. Exploring Expedition —Smithsonian Exchange". The MCZ catalogue number was 1470. The specimens were both males (possibly immature) of 8–10 mm. Neither was intact with all appendages, but they were well preserved. Neither was designated as the holotype (or "type"). It is questionable whether either was the specimen described by Dana as he specified that his specimen was "8–9 lines" or about 19 mm in length. They were in complete agreement with the neotype we had designated, including the armature of the third maxilliped. (We should mention that our neotype, one of the largest from the Sulu Sea was only 12 mm. long, and that only in our Australian collections did we find specimens reaching to or exceeding the length of Dana's specimen).

5. Article 75(f) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature states: "If, after the designation of a neotype, original type-material is found to exist, the case is to be referred to the Commission". We respectfully suggest that inasmuch as the two specimens of the Museum of Comparative Zoology cannot be Dana's holotype because of their size, as they are fragmentary, and as by all criteria used by Dana for his original description and by us in our redescription, of the same species as the neotype we have designated, our designation of a neotype be allowed to stand.

6. We therefore ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to place the specific name *neptunus* Dana, 1852, as published in the binomen *Alpheus neptunus* on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with an endorsement specifying that the neotype of the species is the specimen designated by Banner & Banner (1972 *Crustaceana* 28 : 24).

LONOMIA WALKER, 1855 (INSECTA, LEPIDOPTERA, ATTACIDAE): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF A TYPE-SPECIES. Z.N.(S.) 2049

By Claude Lemaire (17 *Rue d'Edimbourg*, 75008 *Paris*, *France*)

The object of the present application is to request the Commission to designate the nominal species *Lonomia obliqua* Walker, 1855, as the type-species of the nominal genus *Lonomia* Walker, 1855.

History of the Case:

(1) Walker (1855 : 1191) described the genus *Lonomia* for the four following species: *submacula*, *apicalis*, *obliqua* and *albigutta*.

(2) The first designation of a type-species, *Phalaena Attacus achelous* Cramer [1777], for *Lonomia* was made by Draudt ([1930] : 763) who, at the same time, synonymised with *achelous* two of the originally included species: *Lonomia obliqua* Walker and *Lonomia albigutta* Walker. *L. achelous* (Cramer), a Guiano-Amazonian taxon, and *L. obliqua* Walker, a South-east Brazilian and Uruguayan taxon, are two different species with quite characteristic male genitalia.

The situation is covered by the article 69(a) (iv) of the Code: "if an author designates . . . as type-species a nominal species that was not originally included [in this case *achelous*], and if, *but only if*, at the same time, he synonymizes that species with *one* of the originally included species, his act constitutes designation of the latter as type-species of the genus". Such provisions are to be rigidly construed and thus cannot be applied to the foregoing designation since *two*, not *one*, of the originally included species were synonymized at the same time. The selection by Draudt of *achelous* was therefore invalid.

(3) *Phalaena Attacus achelous* Cramer was designated again, by Bouvier (1933 : 1942), as the type-species of the genus *Lonomia*. This designation was also invalid as *achelous* was not originally included in the genus.

(4) Michener's (1952 : 414) designation of *Lonomia obliqua* Walker as the type-species of *Lonomia* cannot be accepted because he misidentified this species, citing it incorrectly as a junior synonym of *achelous* Cramer. The illustration of the male genitalia which accompanies Michener's paper is of *achelous*, not *obliqua*[1].

The situation is covered by Article 70(a) of the Code:

"Misidentified type-species.—If a zoologist considers that such species was misidentified, he is to refer the case to the Commission to designate as the type-species . . . whichever species will in its judgement best serve stability and uniformity of nomenclature".

(5) The designation of *Lonomia obliqua* Walker, 1855, not sensu Michener, 1952, as the type-species of the nominal genus *Lonomia* Walker, 1855 is here proposed as it accords better with the Article 70(a) and Recommendation 69B of the Code, than any of the three other included species:

(a) *Lonomia submacula* Walker and *Lonomia apicalis* Walker (1855 : 1192)

Bull. zool. Nomencl., Vol. 30, Parts 3/4. June 1974.

[1] See Lemaire, 1973: 819

are junior synonyms of *Darala falcata* Walker (1855 : 985)[1] and were, with the latter, removed to the genus *Periga* Walker, 1855 (a subgenus of *Lonomia*, with type-species *Periga circumstans* Walker, 1855, by monotypy). If either *submacula* or *apicalis* were selected as the type-species of *Lonomia*, *Periga* Walker (1855 : 1197) would be relegated as a subjective synonym of the nominal genus *Lonomia* and a new subgenus would have to be erected for the species traditionally placed in *Lonomia*.

(b) *Lonomia albigutta* Walker, 1855 (fourth cited nominal species) is a synonym of *obliqua* Walker, 1855 (third cited nominal species).

Proposals:

(i) to use the plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-genus for *Lonomia* Walker, 1855 made prior to the ruling here requested;

(ii) having done so, to designate the nominal species *Lonomia obliqua* Walker, 1855 as the type-species of the genus *Lonomia* Walker, 1855;

(iii) to place the generic name *Lonomia* Walker, 1855, *List. Specim. Lepid. Ins. Coll. Brit. Mus.* **5** : 1191 (gender, feminine), type-species *Lonomia obliqua* Walker, 1855, on the Official list of Generic Names in Zoology;

(iv) to place the specific name *obliqua* Walker, 1855, *List. Specim. Lepid. Ins. Coll. Brit. Mus.* **5** : 1194, as published in the binomen *Lonomia obliqua*, type-species of the nominal genus *Lonomia*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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WALKER, F. 1855. *List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum*, **4** : 777–976; id, **5** : 977–1257

[1]See Lemaire, 1973: 819, 820 respectively

PLATYCHOEROPIDAE LYDEKKER, 1887 (MAMMALIA): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF FAMILY NAME UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS; TOGETHER WITH VALIDATION OF *PLATYCHOEROPS* CHARLESWORTH,1855 (MAMMALIA) NOT KLUNZINGER, 1879 (PISCES). Z.N.(S.) 2052

By Philip D. Gingerich (*Yale Peabody Museum, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.*)

The principal object of the present application is to ask the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress a virtual *nomen oblitum*, which, so long as it remains an available name, represents a potential threat to the nomenclature of an important group of early mammals. The name concerned is PLATYCHOEROPIDAE Lydekker, 1887.

2. In 1887, Lydekker (*Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus.* (*Nat. Hist.*) **5** : 3) proposed that *Platychoerops richardsonii* Charlesworth, 1855, represented a new family of Mammalia, which he named PLATYCHOEROPIDAE. In 1897, Trouessart (*Catalogus Mammalium* **1** : 75) named a new family PLESIADAPIDAE, based on the genus *Plesiadapis* Gervais, 1877, from the late Palaeocene of France. Teilhard (1922, *Annls. Paléont.* **11** : 51) first noted the close relationship of *Platychoerops* and *Plesiadapis*, considering them generically synonymous. Simpson (1929, *Am. Mus. Novitates* No. 354 : 4, 11–12) recognized both *Platychoerops* and *Plesiadapis* as valid genera, and placed them together in Trouessart's family PLESIADAPIDAE.

3. Virtually all subsequent authors have followed Simpson's (1929) placement of *Plesiadapis* and *Platychoerops* in PLESIADAPIDAE.

Pertinent publications are:

Jepsen, 1930, *Proc. Am. phil. Soc.*, **69** : 490.

Abel, 1931, *Die Stellung des Menschen:* 262.

Simpson, 1945, *Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.*, **85** : 61.

Hill, 1953, *Primates, Comparative Anatomy and Taxonomy*, **1** : 702.

Piveteau, 1957, *Traité de Paléontologie*, **7** : 46.

Buettner-Janusch, 1963, *Evolutionary and Genetic Biology of Primates*, **1** : 58.

Russell, 1964, *Mém. Mus. nat. Hist. natur.*, **13** : 80.

Romer, 1966, *Vertebrate Paleontology:* 382.

McKenna, 1967, *Coll. internat. Cent. nat. Rech. sci., Paris*, **163** : 607.

Simons, 1972, *Primate Evolution:* 284.

No author has utilized Lydekker's name PLATYCHOEROPIDAE for this family subsequent to its proposal in 1887. Suppression of PLATYCHOEROPIDAE Lydekker, 1887, in favour of PLESIADAPIDAE Trouessart, 1897, seems clearly warranted in the interest of nomenclatural stability.

4. A separate problem of nomenclature involves the spelling and priority of the genus name *Platychoerops* Charlesworth, 1855 (*Rep. Br. Ass. Advmt Sci.* **24** (1854 Liverpool) Notices & Abstr.: 80). *Platychoerops* is mentioned only once in Charlesworth's original publication, where it is spelled with an ambiguous ligature. The spelling was interpreted as *Platychoerops* by Lydekker (1887, *Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus.* (*Nat. Hist.*) **5** : 4) and almost all subsequent

authors. The ligature was interpreted as *ae*, yielding *Platychaerops*, by Schulze, *et al.* (1935, *Nomenclator Animalum, Akad. Wiss., Berlin:* 2717), by Hill (1953, *Primates, Comparative Anatomy and Taxonomy* **1** : 722), and by Simons (1972, *Primate Evolution:* 284). At the time of Charlesworth's publication the ligature employed in the original spelling of *Platychoerops* was apparently occasionally utilized when printing both *ae* and *oe*. For example, in a paper from this period by Owen (1865, *Geol. Mag.* **2** : 341) a single ligature, identical to that used in Charlesworth's publication, was used to join both *ae* in *Palaeotherium* and *oe* in *Choeropotamus*.

5. The ambiguity in Charlesworth's spelling of *Platychoerops* is equivalent to the ambiguity of multiple original spellings, and normally would be resolved by utilizing the spelling employed by the first revisor, in this case Lydekker (1887). However, in 1879, Klunzinger (*Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **16** : 255) proposed the name *Platychoerops muelleri* for a new genus and species of Australian fish, thereby possibly preempting Lydekker's definitive spelling of *Platychoerops* Charlesworth. *Platychoerops muelleri* Klunzinger is now regarded as a junior synonym of *Achoerodus gouldii* (Richardson) (see Marshall, 1965, *Fishes of Great Barrier Reef:* 290; and Norman, 1966, *Orders, Families and Genera of Recent Fishes:* 349).

6. This problem of ambiguous original spelling and possible generic homonymy can be solved in two ways. Either the Commission can rule that Charlesworth's genus should be spelled *Platychaerops*, thus providing a one-letter difference from *Platychoerops* Klunzinger; or the Commission can rule that the spelling of Charlesworth's genus is *Platychoerops*, making *Platychoerops* Klunzinger a junior homonym. The latter ruling seems preferable because it preserves the spelling utilized by the first reviser (and by almost all subsequent authors) of a valid genus widely used in the literature on early mammals, while the resulting junior homonym *Platychoerops* Klunzinger is an unused junior synonym of *Achoerodus* Gill.

7. The Commission is therefore requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the family name PLATYCHOEROPIDAE Lydekker, 1887, for purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the family name PLATYCHOEROPIDAE (as suppressed in (1) above) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the family name PLESIADAPIDAE Trouessart, 1897 (type genus *Plesiadapis* Gervais, 1877), on the Official List of Family Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the following generic names on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(a) *Plesiadapis* Gervais, 1877 (*J. Zool., Paris* **6** : 76) (gender masculine), type species by monotypy *Plesiadapis tricuspidens* Gervais, 1877 (*loc. cit.*);

(b) *Platychoerops* Charlesworth, 1855 (*Rep. Br. Ass. Advmt Sci.* **24** (1854 Liverpool) Notices & Abstr.: 80) (gender: masculine), type species by monotypy *Platychoerops richardsonii* Charlesworth, 1855 (*loc. cit.*);

(5) to place the junior generic homonym *Platychoerops* Klunzinger, 1879 (Pisces) on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(6) to place the following specific names on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology:

(a) *tricuspidens* Gervais, 1877, as published in the binomen *Plesiadapis tricuspidens* (type species of *Plesiadapis* Gervais, 1877);

(b) *richardsonii* Charlesworth, 1855, as published in the binomen *Platychoerops richardsonii* (type species of *Platychoerops* Charlesworth, 1855).

"GEN.N., SP.N." AFTER 1930: IS THE GENERIC NAME AVAILABLE? Z.N.(S.) 2054

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In recent years, a number of publications have used the format "*X-us albus*, new genus, new species," "gen.n., sp.n.," or similar expression equivalent in meaning, at the head of a single combined description. In my opinion, this does not constitute a valid, legitimate publication of the generic name, and the generic name is unavailable in zoological nomenclature. The contrary opinion is held by some taxonomists. The present statement is intended to outline the problem and to ask the Commission for a clear and unambiguous declaration of principle.

2. For brevity in discussion, the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature (1905, the "Règles" of the substantive French edition) are referred to as the "Rules", the "International Code of Zoological Nomenclature adopted by the XV International Congress of Zoology" (1961, 1964) as the "Code" (the few changes in the 1964 edition do not affect the present problem), the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature as the "Commission", an International Congress of Zoology as "Congress", and the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature as "BZN".

3. In the Code, there are two aspects of the problem: (1) the availability of the names in that method of description, and (2) type-designation. This application is concerned only with the first of these problems. The second is answered in the Code, Art. 68 a.i: "The formula 'gen.n., sp.n.,' or its exact equivalent, applied *before* 1931 [italics mine] to only one of the new nominal species included in a newly established nominal genus, is to be interpreted as original designation if no other type species was designated". The implication is that after 1930 such a formula is not to be construed as original designation; however, the Code is admittedly remiss in not making a positive statement no matter how clear the implication may seem.

History of the Problem

4. The Rules stated the basic condition for availability of a name in Article 25, the Law of Priority, as follows: "That this name [of a genus or species] was published and accompanied by an indication, or a definition, or a description". There was no mention of publication as "gen.n., sp.n.", nor of the type designation by that method.

5. Opinion 7 of the Commission, adopted between 1907 and 1910 and published by the Smithsonian Institution in July 1910 in "Opinions 1 to 25", concentrated on type designation and accepted the expression "n.g., n.sp." (or equivalent) as a valid form of original designation in the "publication of a new genus for which no other species is otherwise designated as genotype". This Opinion automatically accepted the generic name as available under the Rules.

6. Opinion 22 accepted "*Ceraticthys vigilax*, B. & G.," so published and described without mention that the names were new, as constituting a "new genus, new species." The Commission ruled that Baird and Girard had published "*Ceraticthys* as a monotypic genus, describing the genotype (*C. vigilax*)."

7. Opinion 43 of the Commission, published by the Smithsonian Institution in February 1912 in "Opinions 38 to 51", dealt with "The status of genera the type-species of which are cited without additional description". The genera in question (e.g., *Alloderma* Ashmead) were published in tabular keys, with type-species cited by name but not described. The Commission noted in its discussion that this method was essentially that adopted in many zoological papers: A new monotypic genus with a "single diagnosis to cover both the genus and the species". Then this trenchant statement: "In the opinion of the Commission this method of publication is only tolerated because it is more or less sanctioned by practice, but it is not to be recommended, and Mr. Crawford [the applicant in the case] is correct in the interpretation that the characters given cover both the genus and the species, and that nomenclatorially both names are available under the Code" ["Code" here means the Rules.]

8. In 1927, the 10th Congress (Budapest) adopted a significant amendment (new Section C) to Article 25 of the Rules, effective Jan. 1, 1931. The Commission's report was published in 1929 in the Proceedings of the Congress, Part I, pp. 139–156 (Article 25 discussed on pp. 148–150), but the text of the amendment had already been published in 1927 and 1928 in various scientific journals. This amendment provided that a generic or specific name published after Dec. 31, 1930 would have no status of availability "unless and until it is published either":

(1) With a summary of characters (seu diagnosis; seu definition; seu condensed description) which differentiate or distinguish the genus or the species from other genera or species;

(2) Or with a definite bibliographic reference to such summary of characters (seu diagnosis; seu definition; seu condensed description). And further;

(3) In the case of a generic name, with the definite unambiguous designation of the type species (seu genotype; seu autogenotype; seu orthotype)".

In its report, (Congress Proceedings, paragraph 105), the Commission clearly stated that after Dec. 31, 1930 "no name (1) based solely upon illustrations (figures), or (2) based solely upon bibliographic references to illustrations, or (3) based solely on the designation of a genotype, or (4) proposed in anatomical, embryological, histological, morphological, pathological, and physiological discussions, but without a summary of characters, is to be recognized *until* . . . [such a summary is published, and that author then becomes the author of the name]".

Further, in paragraph 107, the Commission revealed the fundamental philosophy behind the proposal: " . . . it is felt that the wording recommended will settle this controversy if authors will interpret it under the general principle of trying to render one's own work more intelligible to other authors".

9. Decisions of the Commission and of the Section on Nomenclature, confirmed by the 13th Congress, Paris, July 1948:

(a) In BZN 3: 80 (Mar. 14, 1950), in item 19 of Secretary Hemming's Memorandum to the Commission, referring to Opinion 43, he proposed that words should be inserted in a new code to make it clear that "a specific name published, prior to 1st January, 1931, jointly with a new generic name is to be treated as having been published with an 'indication', where the new genus and the new species are described jointly, no separate description being given for either". Secretary Hemming closed the paragraph with these significant words: "It is necessary to limit this amendment to names published before 1st January, 1931, for names published in the foregoing manner would not satisfy the requirements of proviso (c) added to Article 25 with effect from that date". The proposed rule to give effect to Opinion 43 was adopted (BZN 4 : 149–150, May 25, 1950).

(b) In BZN 3 : 104–105, Commission President Karl Jordan noted that it would be desirable to clarify the status of a new nominal species published with a generic name that did not satisfy the requirements of Article 25(c). The Commission adopted a provision making clear that the status of a trivial name is not adversely affected by the fact that the generic name with which it was first published is unavailable because it does not satisfy the requirements of Article 25(c) (BZN 4 : 227–228, May 25, 1950).

10. Further decisions toward a new code were passed at a Colloquium on Nomenclature preceding the 14th Congress, Copenhagen, August 1953, and were confirmed by the Section and the Congress. These were reported in a volume entitled "Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature", edited by Secretary Hemming and published late in 1953. The only relevant provision is that in paragraph 109 (p. 61), in which Article 25c(1) is modified to state that the author "attempts to indicate differentiating characters for the genus, species or subspecies concerned", thus avoiding the implication of subjective interpretation as to whether the characters stated really did differentiate the taxon.

11. The next step was the preparation of a Draft Code by Professor J. C. Bradley, bringing together decisions by Congresses and the Opinions of the Commission. This lengthy "Bradley Draft" was published in BZN, vol. 14 (1957–58), in time for consideration at a second Colloquium on Nomenclature preceding the 15th Congress, London, August 1958. In this Draft, Article 6 dealt with the Rule of Availability: For a name published after 1930, "it must be either (1) accompanied by a statement intended to give differentiating characters of its taxon, . . ". The other provisions of old Article 25c, noted in my paragraph 8, are not repeated here as they are irrelevant to the present problem.

12. The Code (1961) represented the results of the London and earlier decisions, edited by an Editorial Committee and approved by the Commission. Articles 10–20 deal with Availability. Article 12 requires that before 1931 a name must be "accompanied by a description, definition, or indication". Article 16 defines indications, and one of the kinds (16. a.vi) is "a single combined description of a new nominal genus and a new nominal species, which provides an indication for each name" (the "gen.n., sp.n." formula). However, Article 13 provides that "a name published after 1930 must be either (i) accom-

panied by a statement that purports to give characters differentiating the taxon; or . . . " (here follows the conditions, irrelevant to the present problem, of bibliographic reference and replacement name). Further (Article 13b), a genus-group name first published after 1930 must be accompanied by "the definite fixation of a type-species". Article 17(3) protects the availability of a species-group name if "the genus-group name with which it is first combined is invalid or unavailable".

13. A number of propositions for amendment of the Code were before the Commission and the Section on Nomenclature at the 17th Congress, Monaco, September 1972. In BZN 29 : 83 (Aug. 23, 1972), as one step in meeting the criticism that the Code too frequently left the reverse of some provisions to inference, I proposed a new Section (c) in Article 13, and with slight change in wording it was adopted (BZN 29 : 188, Dec. 29, 1972): "(c) Exclusions.—After 1930, a name proposed only by 'indication' under any of the methods listed in Article 16(a), clauses (ii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), and (viii) is not available". However, we failed to note the special provision in Article 17(3) which protected the species-group name in the "gen.n., sp.n." cases of single combined description, and this provision will have to be taken account of in a new edition of the Code. The important point is that this provision makes it clear that after 1930, a generic name proposed in the "gen.n., sp.n." formula is not available from that point. Obviously, my proposal expressed my own belief in the meaning of the Code on that problem, but I did point out that considerable differences of opinion existed, and I stated that a separate paper would be prepared.

Examples

14. Many examples have been seen, of varying degrees between clearly acceptable and clearly, in my view at least, unacceptable names. A few are cited here, not in criticism of any individuals but in order to have a series of concrete examples before us.

(a) Schmitz, 1931 (Dec. 28), "Neue termitophile Dipteren von Buitenzorg, Java, "(*Natuurhist. Maanblad* **20** : 176): "*Dicranopteron philotermes* n.g. n.sp. ♀. (Fig. 2). Stellt man diese Gattung zu den Metopininae, wozu sie wahrscheinlich gehört, so gelangt man mit meinem Gattungsschlüssel (Revision d. Phoriden, 1929, S. 80 ff) zu *Pheidolomyia*, *Rhynchomicropteron* and *Gymnophora* subg. *Capraephora*. Sie ist aber mit keiner derselben identisch. Die gewölbte Stirn tritt vorn zwischen die relativ kleinen Fühlergruben. Senkborsten fehlen. Hauptaugen verkleinert, Ocellen vorhanden. . . ." [11 lines of more characters]. Then, toward the end of the long paragraph, and continuous with it, without indentation: "Typus: *D.philotermes* n. sp. bei *Macrotermes gilvus*, Java. Körperlänge über 2 1/2 mm, mit brauner Stirn, braunem Thorax, grauem Hinterleib und gelblichen Beinen. Die etwas lederartigen Flügel verkleinert, stark gelbbraun getrübt".

Here, although the expression "n.g. n.sp." is used, there is nevertheless a clear separation between a statement of generic characters, including the place of the genus in a published generic key, and a brief specific description. There is also the definite and unambiguous designation of a type-species.

(b) Curran, 1934, "*Heliaea mirabilis*, new genus and species" (*Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* **66** : 517). The description is a characteristic species description, like the many others in the long article in which it appears, stating the sex, details of color, pollinosity, length, designation of holotype, etc. What is headed "new genus and species" (=gen.n., sp.n.) is actually the species description of *H.mirabilis;* "*Heliaea*, n.gen." appears on p. 492 in the key to genera and is properly diagnosed there. The situation is comparable to that of Schmitz (1931), although the format is different.

(c) Curran, 1934, "The families and genera of North American Diptera"; Eighteen new genera, each based on one new species, are described on pp. 464–471, at the end of the key to the genera of Tachinidae. The genera had already appeared in the generic key, pp. 419–463, and they are thus published with a diagnosis or definition. Each description consists of a single paragraph, headed by the name of the new genus, and ending with the name of the species, designated as type-species of the genus but apparently without species description. For example, on p. 465:

"*Chaetonalia*, new genus

"Male.—Head almost twice as high as long; cheeks very narrow; face . . . [11-line description]. Length, 5.5 mm. Genotype:—*C. lateralis*, n.sp. (Panama)".

The genus is separately diagnosed in the key, of course, but this description by itself is the "gen.n., sp.n." formula: a single combined description for genus and species. The description, including non-generic details such as the sex of the type, the color of the pollinosity, and the length, is obviously a specific rather than a generic description, but in a reversed format the species name closes rather than begins the paragraph. Realistically and pragmatically, it seems best to regard this as the species description that accompanies the genus, which had already been diagnosed in the generic key.

(d) Heller and Linnavuori, 1968 (*Stuttgarter Beitr. zur Naturk.* **186** : 6), described a new species of leafhopper, family Cicadellidae, as "*Okaundua* (*Lv. in litt.*) *crassicauda* n.sp." However, the formal description of *Okaundua* new genus, with *O. consita* new species as type-species, was not published by Linnavuori until a year later (1969, *Bull. Inst. franç. d'Afrique Noire* **32,** Ser A(4): 1177). The first publication (1968) was not labeled "gen.n., sp.n.", and the later publication shows that it was not so intended, but both names in 1968 depend in fact on the same description and the situation is essentially that of "gen.n., sp.n.", as interpreted in Opinion 22. The specific name *crassicauda* dates from 1968, but *Okaundua* is available only from 1969.

(e) Bagnall, 1949 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (12) **2** : 94) provides the reverse of the preceding example: The genus is described but not the species. In the Collembola, the heading "Genus HOLOTOMODES, nov." is followed by a 7-line generic diagnosis, including comparison with other genera. Then this paragraph: "Genotype: *Holotomodes hibernica* Bagnall, sp. ined., Ireland. Two other new species are in my collection, awaiting description—both from the British Isles". This case might be interpreted in two different ways. Both names depend on the same description, hence the situation is essentially that of

"gen.n., sp.n." and corresponds exactly to that outlined in Opinion 43. Under the Code, the specific name is available, protected under Article 17(3), but the generic name is unavailable, in my view. Under another interpretation, the description is clearly a *generic* diagnosis, based on three species, one named but undescribed (the author himself tells us that!), the other two unnamed. The genus is thus based on a nomen nudum, it violates the rule calling for definite fixation of a type-species (Art. 13b), and the generic name is accordingly unavailable.

(f) Osmólska, Roniewicz, and Barsbold, 1972, "A new dinosaur, *Gallimimus bullatus* n.gen., n.sp. (Ornithomimidae) from the Upper Cretaceous of Mongolia" (*Palaeontologia Polonica* **27** : 103–143). On page 105, after introductory remarks, is the following:

"Genus *Gallimimus* nov.

"Type species: *Gallimimus bullatus* n.sp.

"Diagnosis.—The genus is monotypic; the generic characters are those of the type species".

The derivation of the name and the stratigraphic and geographic ranges are given, but these are irrelevant for our problem. Then follows: "*Gallimimus bullatus* n.sp.", described and figured in great detail on pp. 106–134.

Here the authors appear, technically, to have satisfied the strict letter of the law: There is a definite statement under generic "diagnosis" in addition to a detailed description under the specific name. This cleverly appears to avoid violation of the Code, but in actual fact it is still a case where both genus and species depend on the same combined description, in other words essentially the "gen.n., sp.n." situation. Certainly it is patently exaggerated and unrealistic to claim that all 29 pages of details in the species description are also generic characters.

In this case there is a peculiar twist that makes it possible to argue that *Gallimimus* is available. On page 134 are two paragraphs of "Discussion", and in these *Gallimimus* is compared with other genera in its family. For example, "it [*Gallimimus*] is different from *Struthiomimus* in three of the characteristics considered by Russell (1972) to be of generic value: the length of the presacral vertebral column, which is equal to the length of the hind limb (the pedal digits excluding) in *Gallimimus* n.gen. while it is more than that in *Struthiomimus;* . . . [etc.]". The statements although buried in the discussion far back in the paper, do appear to diagnose the genus *Gallimimus*, by notation of certain characters considered as generic by another author on another genus of the family. Other comparisons are also made on pp. 134–138 in the general discussion of the skull, mandible, and postcranial skeleton. But one should not have to search through over three dozen pages to see whether truly generic characters are cited or generic comparisons made.

Discussion

15. All of the generic names in the foregoing examples, if they had been proposed before 1931, would have been available in zoological nomenclature under Articles 12 and 16a (vi) of the Code. The question is whether or not a

generic name proposed after 1930 by the "gen.n., sp.n." formula is available.

16. In my opinion, a generic name published in a "gen.n., sp.n." situation after 1930 is and should be unavailable. The characters in the descriptions, as seen in the examples cited, may range all the way from all generic to all specific. Characters defining and differentiating each taxon, if indeed both do occur somewhere in a description, are jumbled together and one cannot say that each taxon is or purports to be defined and differentiated. Availability in such cases is by "indication" (Art. 16 a.vi), which applies before 1931 (Art. 12) but not after 1930 (Art. 13a).

17. For names published after 1930, the Code requires that a taxonomist assist his colleagues and his science by stating the characters by which he has recognized the genus as new, and by "definite fixation of a type-species". Publication as "gen.n., sp.n." does neither. The taxonomist who has studied and recognized the genus as new is in the best position to state the basis upon which it is recognized as new! He is the authority; he should help others.

18. Accordingly, the Commission is requested to issue a Declaration of principle confirming beyond any argument or difference of interpretation that after 1930, proposal of a generic name solely in a "gen.n., sp.n." combination without separate diagnosis of the genus does not thereby make the name available. The exact wording and its position in the Code may be left to an Editorial Committee, but I suggest that either a rewording of Article 13a.i or additon of a Subsection (iv) to Article 13a would be appropriate. First a decision in principle is needed.

PROPOSED EMENDATION TO *NYSSON* OF THE NAME *NYSSO* LATREILLE, 1796 (HYMENOPTERA, SPHECIDAE). Z.N.(S.) 2055

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This is a reapplication of the petition of Benson, Ferrière, and Richards (1947, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **1** : 214) which, for lack of action was removed from further consideration by the Commission in 1963 (*Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 81).

2. Latreille (1796, *Préc. Car. Gener. Ins.*, p. 125) published the genus *Nysso*. Nysso is a Greek finite verb meaning "I puncture" and as such does not agree with Article 11 (f) of the Code which states that generic names must be based on "a noun in the nominative singular . . . ". Being a verb, the nominative singular of nysso does not exist in either Greek or Latin. The complete sentence under Article 11 (f) ends in "or be treated as such". It is quite likely that Latreille regarded *Nysso* as a noun, and in any case the name is available as a valid generic name under the " . . . treated as such" part of 11 (f). It is possible that *Nysso* was merely a typographical error or it might be regarded as an arbitrary combination of letters and treated as a Latin word (Art. 11(b)) but the meaning of nysso applies well to a wasp and it is highly unlikely that Latreille concocted the word arbitrarily.

3. In all subsequent works Latreille used the spelling *Nysson* instead of *Nysso* (1802–1803, *Hist. Nat. Génér. Part. Crust. Ins.* **3** : 340; 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.* **24** : 180, 1804–1805, *Hist. nat. Génér. Part. Crust. Ins.* **4** : 305; 1809, *Gen. crust. Ins.* **4** : 90; 1810, *Consid. Génér. Ord. Nat. Anim.*, p. 438). Unfortunately, Latreille does not mention the spelling *Nysso* in these later works, but it seems obvious that his usage of the spelling *Nysson* was deliberate and hence *Nysson* is an unjustified emendation under Article 33(a)(ii). But one is led to assume that the original spelling *Nysso* may have been a printers' lapsus although there is no clear evidence. In any case all workers to the present day have traditionally used *Nysson*.

4. *Nysso* was published without included species, but Latreille (1802–1803) placed two species in the genus *Nysson*. Shuckard (1837, *Essay Indig. Foss. Hymen.*, p. 99) designated one of these, *Crabro spinosus* Fabricius, 1775 [= *Sphex spinosus* Forster, 1771], as type species. Benson, Ferrière, and Richards indicated that Latreille, 1810, gave the first valid type species designation, but this is not true because he did not use one of the originally included species.

5. *Nysson* is the basis for the subfamily and tribal names Nyssoninae and Nyssonini, but these names would not be altered with *Nysso* as the stem. However, a dozen or more sphecid generic names have been created with the suffix -nysson or -isson.

6. Obviously, it is highly desirable that *Nysson* be adopted, either as a valid emendation of *Nysso*, or as its corrected original spelling, and that the name *Nysso* be thrown out for the purposes of priority. Therefore, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is asked to:

(1) use its plenary powers to suppress the name *Nysso* Latreille 1796, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for the Law of Homonymy, and to validate the unjustified emendation *Nysson* Latreille, 1802–1803;

(2) put *Nysson* Latreille, 1802–1803 (gender : masculine), type-species by subsequent designation by Shuckard 1837, *Crabro spinosus* Fabricius, 1775 [= *Sphex spinosus* Forster, 1771], on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) place the specific name *spinosus* Forster, 1771, as published in the binomen *Sphex spinosus*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) place the generic name *Nysso* Latreille, 1796, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology;

(5) place the family group name Nyssoninae (correction of "Nyssoniens, Nyssonii") Latreille, 1804 (type-genus *Nysson* Latreille, 1802–1803), on the Official List of Family Group Names in Zoology.

EUPLILIS RISSO, 1826 (HYMENOPTERA, SPHECIDAE): PROPOSED SUPPRESSION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS IN FAVOR OF *RHOPALUM* STEPHENS, 1829. Z.N.(S.) 2056

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The purpose of this petition is to resubmit a proposal to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Euplilis* Risso, 1826, and to place the generic name *Rhopalum* Stephens, 1829, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. The original application by Benson, Ferrière, and Richards (1947, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **1** : 217) proposed essentially the same action as requested here. The Commission considered the application (file Z.N.(S.) 133) but deferred making a decision until supplementary statements were received setting out the nature and extent of the confusion that would result if the *Règles* were strictly applied (1950, *Bull zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 413–415). No supplementary information was received and this reapplication became necessary following the statement of intention by the Acting Secretary in April, 1963 to close all files in the back-log of applications submitted before October 1959 and uncompleted (1963, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **20** : 81).

2. The details of the case are: Stephens (1829, *Nomencl. British Ins.*, p. 34) established the genus *Rhopalum*, and Curtis (1837, *British Ent.* **14**: pl. 656) designated *Crabro rufiventris* Panzer, 1799 [= *Sphex clavipes* Linnaeus, 1758] as type-species. Pate (1935, *Ent. News* **46** : 246) discovered the apparently completely ignored but valid generic name *Euplilis* published by Risso (1826, *Hist. Nat. Europ. Merid.* **5** : 227). Pate designated *Crabro rufiventris* Panzer as the type-species of *Euplilis* thus making it a senior objective synonym of *Rhopalum*. The Committee on Generic Nomenclature of the Royal Entomological Society of London (1937, *Gen. Names British Ins.* **5** : 88), cognizant of Pate's revelation, proposed submitting the case to the Commission in an effort to employ the plenary powers to suppress *Euplilis*. This led ultimately to the petition of Benson, Ferrière and Richards.

3. Use of the name *Euplilis:* With one known exception (Evans and Matthews, 1971, *J. Australian ent. Soc.* **10** : 1–4) all New World authors have used this name since 1935. A search of the literature revealed some 20 references by 7 different authors. However, most of these uses of *Euplilis* consist of geographic records or biological studies. The only major taxonomic use of *Euplilis* is Krombein (1951, *Hymen. Amer. North Mexico, Synoptic Catalog*, U.S. Dept. Agr., Monogr. 2, pp. 1018–1019). *Euplilis* has served as the basis for only one name: *Eupliloides* Pate, 1946, a subgenus of *Crossocerus*.

4. With one exception known to us (Zavadil and Snoflak, 1948, Kutilky (Sphecidae) Ceskoslovenské Republiky, Ent. Prír. Ent. Listu, 13) all Old World authors have chosen to ignore *Euplilis*, and since 1935 a sizeable taxonomic literature has built up around the name *Rhopalum*. Two authors alone (Tsuneki and Leclercq) have published 40 papers in which *Rhopalum* was used taxonomically; these include three papers by Leclercq and two papers by Tsuneki which contain keys or are of a revisionary nature, and one world catalog by Leclercq. A cursory survey of European literature reveals that at least five other authors have used *Rhopalum* in regional faunal works containing keys to species. Furthermore, *Rhopalum* has served as the basis for six generic names: *Holcorhopalum* Cameron, 1904; *Calceorhopalum* Tsuneki, 1952; *Latrorhopalum* Tsuneki, 1952; *Aporhopalum* Leclercq, 1955; *Zelorhopalum* Leclercq, 1955; and *Isorhopalum* Leclercq, 1963. Hence it is clear that *Rhopalum* should be conserved as the name for the taxon in question, a cosmopolitan genus, and with over 100 species, one of the largest genera in the Sphecidae.

5. In the interests of stability and universality of nomenclature, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name *Euplilis* Risso, 1826 for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;

(2) to place the generic name *Rhopalum* Stephens, 1829 (gender: neuter), type-species by subsequent designation by Curtis, 1837, *Crabro rufiventris* Panzer, 1799 [= *Sphex clavipes* Linnaeus, 1758], on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *clavipes* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Sphex clavipes*, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic name *Euplilis* Risso, 1826, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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CORRIGENDA

vol. **23:**

page 165. Title, line 1, & para. 2. line 1: "1864" should read "1865"
page 165. Para. 2, line 1: "page 58" should read "59"
page 166. Para. 7, line 7: "pl. 183" should read "182"

vol. **30:**

page 2. Line 25: "*Leucopsis*" should read *Leucospis*
page 36. Line 2 from bottom; second use of DREPANIDAE should read DREPANEIDAE
page 42. Title, line 1: "*eurysternus* (Denny, 1842)" should read "*eurysternus* Denny, 1842"
page 76. Line 9 from bottom: "Hemming Lemche" should read "Henning Lemche"
page 100. Line 15: Insert (after pl. 21r) "Jacobson & Emerson (1961, p. 151 with figure); Weisbord (1962, p. 218);"
page 108. Line 6, and thereafter: "Thompson" should read "Thomson"
Line 15: "*Syphophagus*" should read "*Syrphophagus*"
page 109. Line 4, and thereafter: "recognized" should read "recognised"

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